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WHY NOT REMOVED?

FACTORY INSPECTOR MERELY CENSURED FOR NOT ENFORCING LAW.

South Jersey, Glass Blowers Tell Governor Murphy of Horrible Conditions Surrounding Child Labor in Glass Factories—Murphy "Indignant."

Trenton, N. J., April 23.—State Factory Labor Inspector John C. Ward was publicly censured yesterday by Gov. Murphy for his failure to enforce the laws of the State regulating child labor and those prohibiting the payment of wages in merchandise.

A dozen South Jersey glass blowers had kept an appointment with the Governor late in the afternoon and had told him stories of the child slaves in the Cumberland and Gloucester glass factories to which the Executive had listened in amazement. The visitors, all workmen, told their tale simply and impressively, and urged that the laws be enforced and that the inspectors be made to do their duty.

Children six and seven years old, of both sexes, working seventeen and eighteen hours a day, with but a few minutes for rest; women and men slaving for a dollar a day or less; children dropping at their toll, worn out and driven back to finish the long hours of toil for which they are paid two or three cents an hour—children taken from the cradle to work for inhuman taskmasters—were the subjects of what the men from the glass section told tales seemingly impossible, but vouched for as truth. To these charges Ward and one of his assistants, Deputy Inspector Barrett, replied that they had been unable to find children under the age of twelve in the factories.

"Under age," retorted one of the glass blowers, a man from Glassboro. "How can they be anything else? When boys are put to men's work they have to put the bones at the boy's work."

Two children, one barely twelve, the other younger, were killed on the railroad last year near the Minotolo Glass Works, where they were employed.

These boys, the men from South Jersey told the Executive, had worked such long hours that they were walking in their sleep on the railroad track when killed. The parents, themselves ground to dust by poverty and bare subsistence by low wages and the company store system, drove their children to work almost as soon as they could walk, it was asserted, and conspired with superintendents and manufacturers in concealing the true age of the infants.

The Stokes child labor law prohibits the employment of children under twelve, and provides that between that age and sixteen years all children so employed shall attend night school at least two hours a night. Other laws direct that all wages in the State shall be paid in cash. The latter statute was aimed at driving out the company store system, under which, it was discovered, employees were robbed by being compelled to buy of the store and pay from six to twenty-five per cent higher prices than elsewhere.

All these laws, it is alleged, are violated in South Jersey. The factory inspectors, it was asserted, know of the violation, and do nothing. When an inspector goes to a factory, the delegation declared, he first visits the office, and while he is there the children under legal age are smuggled out of the way.

"We only get around about once in three months, and, of course, we can't tell what goes on in the meantime," explained Inspector Barrett, after the hearing.

Ward and his assistant were plainly nervous while the South Jersey men were telling their story, each one contributing his share. When asked to explain why such things were, they said it was so hard to get evidence. Then men who accused the department would not give them any assistance. Case after case has been complained of, where, upon investigation, it was found the child was above twelve years.

"I always look over the certificates that the children have gone to school," said Barrett, "and I don't go through the factories with the superintendent. But when a child seems to be under age the parents always swear it is of the legal age, so what can we do?" he urged.

Then the company stores, supposedly abolished, was brought up. Half a dozen men asserted to the Governor that they still exist, and that men work in the South Jersey glass factories year after year and have in cash only two or three dollars a week to show for their labor. They produced pay checks showing the men's earnings to be almost entirely eaten up by the store accounts. One man, for two week's work, received \$3.92 in cash. His check showed a store charge of \$11.08 and \$1.50 for coal.

"And is there a law against that?" queried the Governor.

It was explained to him that there was and the reason for its being.

"I don't really believe it is. Why should the law prevent you from making a bargain for my services at any price for which I am willing to work? Has the law ever been tested?"

"No, and we should like to have it tested," retorted Parks, a member of the delegation; "but it seems as though the proper way to test it is for the factory inspector to try to enforce it."

One of the delegates suggested that the Governor's opinion on the merits of the law might be changed if he knew the condition of the glass workers, compelled to accept any terms to keep themselves and their families alive.

"Then the law ought to step in and make it easy for the workmen," assented the Executive. "Whether it is a good or bad law, if it is in the favor of the working man, I am in favor of the law. It is unfortunate, but I suppose it is true, that there are many manufacturers who instead of seeing how much they can pay their employees, try how little they can pay them."

"Mr. Ward," continued the Governor, "why hasn't this law about cash payments been enforced?"

"Why—er—er—I supposed complaints were necessary. Attorney-General Grey said I couldn't do anything unless somebody made a complaint," explained Ward, "and I could never get anybody to make a complaint."

"If you know where there is a company store," fired back the Governor, "it is your duty to close it and not sit in your office and wait for somebody to make a complaint. If I were factory inspector and the company store law was under my province for enforcement, I wouldn't wait for somebody to bring me evidence, but would go out and find it."

Ward said he had gone to Minotolo and asked people whether they were compelled to trade at the company store, and they all said they were not.

"That may be true," remarked Governor Murphy. "I understand the company store there is the only store in the place."

The inspector then proceeded to say that former Governor Voorhees had agreed with the former Attorney-General that his department need pay no attention to the cash payment law unless complaints were made by somebody else.

At the close of the hearing the glass men demanded that something should be done to demonstrate intent to test or enforce the factory laws before election. "If the laws are not good, we want to elect men who will give us good laws," said Parks, the spokesman, "and if they are good and are not enforced, we want to elect men who will see that they are enforced."

Isn't that rather a big contract? suggested the Governor. "You see, if the laws are not good, you've got to find men capable of making better ones, and that may be difficult. As to enforcing the laws, that's easier. I am not going to demand that the letter of the law be enforced in every case, but I am going to see that the spirit of the law is observed, not only in South Jersey, but throughout the State."

Inspector Ward waited in the executive chamber until the delegation had left. He said he wanted to explain things to the Governor. But Governor Murphy got ahead of him. Ten minutes later he approached Ward and Barrett, and after some talk notified them that there was going to be a change in methods in that department.

"Without reflecting on you, Mr. Ward," said the Governor, "I want to say that I do not think your department is doing its duty, and of course you are responsible for the department. Where there is as much smoke as there has been here this afternoon, there must be some fire, and while I am Governor I do not suppose that mere babies are going to be made slaves of, if it is possible to prevent it, and if it can be done I want every child in the State to go to school at least a part of the time."

Questions elicited the fact from Deputy Barrett that he worked only about half of the time making regular inspections, because the allowance to the department for expenses was not enough to enable the inspectors to put in full time at their work.

"Well, that's going to be changed," announced Mr. Murphy. "Your men are going to attend to their work six days in the week, and I'll find the expenses if I have to take the money out of my emergency fund."

To questions of the Governor, Ward said he thought there was work for another deputy inspector in the State, but did not approve the idea of a female inspector.

"I have been disinclined to sign the Lord bill," remarked the Governor, as the interview ended, "but what I have learned this afternoon has somewhat changed my views on the subject."

The Lord bill provides for seven instead of six deputy inspectors to work eight hours a day at their official duties. The deputy inspectors receive \$1,000 a year salary, and it is said that all of them have other occupations, to which they devote a large amount of their time.

POSTPONE 8-HOUR DEMAND.

Sharon, Pa., April 29.—The National Association of Blast Furnace Workers have extended the time for the demand of the eight-hour day from May 1 to June 1. It was claimed by the furnace operators that no official notice had been served to them. President McMahon said: "Official notice will be served on or before May 1, on the officials in charge of every blast furnace. In addition to the demand for an eight-hour turn we will demand that all ten-hour men work nine hours after June 1."



N. C. F. FOR ENGLAND.

Moseley will Consult Hanna As to Organization.

Once more the Old World is to profit by an example set by the New, and within a year England may have a labor and capital "court" modeled upon the recently formed National Civic Federation.

So impressed has Alfred Moseley, C. M. G., the English multi-millionaire, become with the possibilities for hoodwinking the worker of the American organization headed by Senator Hanna, that he has declared to his intimate friends he will do all in his power to establish a similar body, representing labor, fair trade, capital and the "public at large," in his own land.

Moseley came to this city to arrange for the sending of two delegations in the fall to investigate industrial conditions in this country. He has naturally been thrown in close contact with representatives of both the labor fakirs and capital here, and has become deeply interested in the "conciliation and arbitration" scheme of the Civic Federation. The wealthy Englishman has just finished making the necessary arrangements for the visit of the British delegations, and from now on until he sails for Liverpool next Wednesday, he will devote himself to this new plan.

Senator Hanna is expected in town to-day, and Moseley will undoubtedly consult him as to the best method of forming an English Court of Labor.

Thirty men will be brought over by Moseley in the fall, fifteen to make progress and fifteen of the condition of labor and capital.

The labor and capital part of the proposition will be handled jointly by the National Civic Federation and the American Federation of Labor. The former will take charge of the delegates on arrival, splitting them through the country. The latter will give facilities for coming in close touch with these trade unionists from England, with their fellow fakirs in this country. The most important industries and manufacturing will be visited, the various trades having heartily entered into the scheme, desirous to show all that it "best" to be seen of the American side of capital and organization.

The educational side has been taken in hand by President Butler, of Columbia University, who has drawn up an itinerary showing the various towns and institutions to be visited. The party will commence its labors in New York, seeing Columbia University, typical high and normal schools, manual training classes, ethical culture, university settlements and normal colleges. It will proceed to New Haven and visit Yale University, Harvard, Chicago University and Cornell are among the colleges that will be visited.

'RAUS MIT IHM!

The Bogus "Socialist" Party Bounced in Minnesota.

St. Paul, April 29.—City Clerk Jensen was advised by Assistant City Attorney Griggs to-day that Frank D. Freeman's name should not go on the official ballot as a Socialist candidate for mayor. The reason is that Andrew W. M. Anderson, described as a "Socialist Labor," is entitled to the designation as Socialist.

The Bogus Socialist concern had already come out with placards containing two of its aliases—"Socialist" party and "Social Democratic" party—besides their "Trades Union declaration" about the "so noble waged class struggle" by the fakir-led pure and simple.

ROCKEFELLER EXPLAINS.

Tells Why the Lord Permits Exploitation. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., spoke of the lesson of the talents of his Bible class last Sunday.

"Why should the small possessions of the poor be taken away from them and given to the rich?" asked Mr. Rockefeller. "Why should Christ himself have said that those who have little shall lose this little, and it shall be given unto those who have much?"

"I confess that this puzzled me for a long time. I could not understand why the poor should lose what they have, and the rich should get that which the poor lose."

"I believe it is explained thus: Take a man who refuses to work. If he simply stays in one position for all time, and never uses the legs which were given to him to walk upon, the muscles will by nature's own law wither up and become powerless to lift the man's body, and he will be robbed of that which he had—the power of walking."

"So in other things. If a person fails to develop that which his Creator has given him, it will by the laws of nature be taken away from him."

TRUST FIGHTING TANNERS.

Cumberland, Md., April 29.—The United States Leather Company which operates half a dozen tanneries in this section, and Cover, Drayton & Leonard, of Philadelphia, are in the midst of a great financial fight. The latter firm is constructing a large oak sole-leather tannery at Moorefield, piercing the center of the territory which the United States Leather Co. had been claiming to control. The leather company has tanneries at Petersburg and New Creek. Back of Moorefield and between Petersburg and New Creek are continuous stretches of bark timber which are necessary to the maintenance of the tanneries of both corporations. The price of bark has risen to \$8 a cord under the influence of the fight.

CIGAR MEN COMBINE.

To Fight Trust With A. F. of L. Union Labor.

St. Louis, April 29.—Now it is the cigar manufacturers who are affrighted at the threatened extirpation of their business by a combine. To meet the common enemy, they have organized in to an association with the following officers:

Adolph Madera, president; Edward J. Nagel, first vice-president; Eugene H. O'Hara, second vice-president; William M. Brandt, recording secretary; Charles Specht, financial secretary; Thomas Meininger, Andrew Ran and William H. Kraft, trustees; Herman Brethauer, sergeant-at-arms.

About 50 manufacturers took part in the organization, which embraces also leaf tobacco dealers and cigar box manufacturers. The qualifications are that members shall employ "union labor" as recognized by the American Federation of Labor. Members are permitted to sell unfair cigars in their retail stores, but not to job in them. The chief object is to promote the interests of the local manufacturers, or fight the American Cigar Co.

An official label was adopted, which will be registered and copyrighted. In addition to the name of the association, the label contains the words, "Made in St. Louis."

According to the manufacturers, the Cigar combine is resorting to strenuous methods. One dealer in St. Louis county put in a stock of several thousand "outside" cigars, the agent of the combine guaranteeing to sell all of them for him, so the story goes.

The agent had the name and address of every farmer in the county, and, in order to sell the cigars, he sent a postal card to each farmer directing him to call at the dealer's store and get a cigar upon presentation of the postal card. For each cigar given out on these postal cards the combine agent agreed to pay 5c.

AMERICAN METHODS FOR RUSSIA. Dallas, Tex., April 29.—A party of Russian capitalists from Tashkent, province of Sir-Daria, central Asia, consisting of V. P. Polvov, V. G. Pinsky and S. A. Tichenor, are in the city attending the meeting of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association and studying American methods of handling cotton and cottonseed products. They contemplate establishing a cottonseed crushing plant at Tashkent, and if it proves profitable will extend it to meet the demands of the trade in that region.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Australian S. L. P. Paper's Vigorous Comments Thereon.

"The People," the official organ of the Australian Socialist Labor Party, comments as follows on the subject of Compulsory Arbitration, a much lauded antipodean institution. The freaks of various kinds in this country point to New Zealand, where the scheme originated, as the land of "no strikes." It is true there are no strikes there. To strike is a criminal offense severely punished. "The People" says:

"SOCIALISTS AND COMPULSORY ARBITRATION."

"Those who fight for principle never lose, though for the time being the thoughtless may think so. The politician's game is to sneer at rigid adherence to any determined stand made for a great truth, whilst admitting it may be theoretically perfect and ethically just, but urging that it is too far off a consummation to be practically realized in our time. Therefore, take what the gods of Capital are willing to concede—the rest will come by-and-by. Besides, it is a mistake to stand out against overwhelming odds. Go with the crowd; look after yourself; don't worry; the days of uncompromising fighting are as dead as the alleged 'days of chivalry.' Such are some of the arguments hurled (the term is used advisedly) at the Socialists for their unflinching attitude against every side-tracking measure and bogus 'labor reform.' The A. S. L. and The People stand alone in Australia in inflexible opposition to the Compulsory Arbitration Act of this State, and to the principle of it. No matter if every trades-union in the continent adopt it, and people who claim to be Socialists do likewise—the A. S. L. and The People will not, cannot, dare not budge an inch, give away in the slightest degree, from the strong, clear, definite and fearless attitude they have taken up on this question. Their power and influence have been recognized and gained the respect of the thinking portion of the working class. The Bogus Labor Party of this State, with Mr. Wise, the compiler of the Act (he copied it from New Zealand), played off the Socialist opposition to induce the capitalists—who were afraid of the measure—to carry it through in the Upper House. Now State Premier See is doing the same. Speaking last week, in reply to some remarks from that section of his own class, and composed of some of the greatest fleecers of labor—the Taxpayers' Union—he said:

"The Taxpayers' Union had stated that, having failed to obtain their ends by means of strikes, the trades unions transferred their operations in Parliament, and obtained from the Legislature what they failed to obtain by direct means from their employers. In former times, when strikes were very much in vogue, persons like those who formed the Taxpayers' Union were very loud in their denunciation of the methods adopted by trades unions in obtaining concessions from their employers, and unions were advised very strongly to cease disturbing the country and to depend upon Parliament for a redress of their grievances. Parliament has now done its best to improve the business condition of the country by passing an Act, by which striking was practically abolished. It was a curious circumstance that the efficacy of a measure was denounced equally by the Taxpayers' Union and by the accredited organ of the socialists. In some years the cost of strikes in New South Wales had exceeded half a million sterling. It was impossible to imagine that any legislation such as the Conciliation and Arbitration Act would have an effect so disastrous that, measured in money it would reach the large sum indicated, even if all the evils predicted by the socialists and the Taxpayers' Union were to fall upon the country."

Yes; it is quite true the workers were told to get Parliament to redress their wrongs, and some of them took the advice and returned men of their own class to make the laws in that direction—with the result, so far as the working class is concerned, that the position remains mostly the same. Experience has shown that the men who have been, and are to-day, misguiding Labor, are without necessary knowledge and lack of honest and courage a working-class movement and party should possess. Every principle the working class fought for, sacrificed and died for during the last century, has been shamelessly and treacherously bartered away by the cowardly, spineless crowd of politicians and 'labor leaders,' who have sold them and manacled them with more binding chains to Capitalism. Socialists oppose compulsory arbitration because the working class has nothing to arbitrate about. Labor produces all wealth, but is robbed of two-thirds by the idle capitalist class that lives on the surplus extracted from the toil, sweat and blood of the working class—men, women, and children. We deny any moral, ethical, or human right of the capitalist class to the slightest fraction of what Labor, and Labor only, produces. And also, we protest against the workers being deprived of their economic weapon, the strike—the most effective argument they have outside their votes—to stop production and gain a portion of their fleeced labor from the profit-takers.

"Now they can't strike. Before, if organized well enough, a strike could paralyze an industry and bring the capitalists to terms, as their source of profits was cut off. Mr. See is quite right; it is a good Act for the 'business community,' and it is pretty generally recognized by them. The T. U. is a band of ignorant, amuses, and capitalist anarchists, most

WEAVERS JUBILANT.

TIE-UP OF WASHINGTON MILLS HAS GREAT MORAL EFFECT.

Strikers at Olneyville Tell Mark Hanna That They Will Not Tolerate Interference By Outside Parties—Have Learned By Experience of Others.

Providence, R. I., April 23.—The success which attended the efforts of the strikers against the double-loom weaving of fancy worsted in the mills of the American Woolen Company, in bringing out the weavers of the Washington Mills at Lawrence, Mass., yesterday was the occasion of universal rejoicing in Olneyville, where the strike began three months ago.

Of the 30 mills and 6,000 looms of the trust the strikers have now tied up 12 mills having 4,200 looms. About 15,000 workers are now involved. The Washington Mills is the largest woolen and worsted plant in the world. It has 1,500 looms and employs 6,000 operatives. This big mill has been used by the trust to tide over the shortage of goods for delivery. Treasurer Wood was manager for the mill prior to the time it was gobbled up by the trust. It has been Wood's boast that the strikers would be unable to close up the Washington Mills. The tying up of this plant will so cripple the trust that it will be utterly unable to supply the clothing trade with material. A big howl will now go up from the trade for their business is sacrificed while the trust is engaged in the struggle with the weavers.

It is likely that the strikers will find it easy work now to close up the remaining mills as the moral effect of the latest move has aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

The following is the text of Hanna's offer to "arbitrate" the strike:

United States Senate.
Committee on Enrolled Bills.
Washington, Olneyville, R. I.,
Mr. Peter McDermott, Olneyville, R. I.:
My Dear Sir—As the head of the Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation I am very anxious to do everything I can to bring about an adjustment of the woolen strike with which you have connection. I do not want to seem obtrusive or presumptuous in the matter, but wish to ask if you will consent to meet Mr. Wood, Treasurer of the American Woolen Company, with some representative of the Civic Federation with a view to conciliation. I wish to appeal to you personally to sanction and co-operate in the work which we have undertaken by compliance with this suggestion if it meets with your approval. Truly yours,
M. A. HANNA.

P. S.—I make this suggestion on my own motion, because my heart is in the work and I have seen such good results coming out of meeting with a proper spirit.

M. A. H.

The Executive board decided that the letter should be submitted to the strikers as a body in mass meeting and without comment by any of the executive board. This was done, and after jeers and numerous sarcastic comments as to the probable result of the strike if submitted to the tender mercies of the Hanna-Gompers Arbitrators, by a unanimous vote, Chairman McDermott was instructed to reply and inform Hanna that no interference by outside parties will be tolerated.

Providence, R. I., April 24.—Secretary Ballard of the Striking Weavers at Olneyville yesterday received a letter from the strike committee of the Puritan Mills at Plymouth, in which it was stated that the Massachusetts Board of Arbitration had made an effort to bring about a conference. The strikers at Plymouth Tuesday received a letter from Mr. Barry of the State Board, stating that Mr. Wood, of the trust, desired to have a conference with a committee of 12 Puritan Mill weavers. To this a reply has been sent stating that if Mr. Wood desired to have a conference it must be a joint affair, in which the weavers of all the mills on strike must be represented.

of them being afraid of their biggest brothers wiping them out—which they will. Mr. See might have asked Mr. Wise, or some of his "Labor Lieutenants," to give him some statements why the Socialists have fought this infamous Act. What are the evils the Socialists have predicted? These—A biased Court, two capitalist arbitrators—the judge and the direct representative of Capitalism—and a half-capitalist, in the spineless, ignorant, tide-setting job-hunter who will be the "Labor arbitrator." The workers tied up; and the enthronement—a complete and secure—of Capitalism, Lawyering, and Fakirism. "Industrial peace!" Jobs secure at the workers' expense. Criminals if they strike, and compelled to accept the court's awards or starve. Is it law? Yes; but the fight of the Socialists will continue. The smashing of Capitalism and all it stands for, must go on unceasingly, against every opposition; we want no trimmers or weaklings. Men are wanted—not babes; men with conviction, intelligence, and courage to back them up. All who are not prepared to take this stand must step down. Those who are not with us are against us. This way must be cleared for the fearless, fighting Socialist Labor Party."

TWO PAGES FROM ROMAN HISTORY

PAGE I.

PLEBS LEADERS AND LABOR LEADERS.

BY DANIEL DE LEON.

ADDRESS DELIVERED IN MANHATTAN LYCEUM, NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1902.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SECTION GREATER NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

[Stenographically reported by BENJAMIN F. KEINARD.]

[Concluded.]

Need I, after all this, answer the questions that I posed at starting:—what strength, if any, is there in the Labor Leader, and what is the nature and source thereof? What is the strategic significance of the Labor Leader on the field of the modern Social Question? Is it a strategic force that accrues to the benefit of the Labor Movement or is it one that makes for capitalist interests? Need I answer these questions? Merely. Well known facts, known to you all, must have all along suggested themselves to you in the course of my narrative on the career of the Plebs Leader. He who is at all informed must have detected the startling resemblance there is between the leading lineaments on the physiognomy of the Plebs Leader and those on the physiognomy of the modern Labor Leader; and he must have perceived that the latter is to modern Capitalism what the former was to the patriciate,—a strategic post of strength for usurpation, of danger for its victims. But I prefer to take nothing for granted.

The social aspect of the country reveals, on the one side, the Capitalist Class possessed to-day of over 71 per cent. of the wealth of the Nation, and thereby in possession of the political powers,—a veritable oligarchy, barely 8 per cent. of the population; on the other side, the Working Class, the modern proletariat, in point of numbers, over 52 per cent. of the population, in point of property, holding less than 5 per cent. of the national wealth,—a veritable slave class, groaning under the yoke of wage-slavery. And this is no sudden apparition. It has been a slow but steady development. Where such conditions are, it means that a fierce Class Struggle has been on and continues. Leaving aside the middle class, that stands between two fires, hit at and hit by both, and is by both destroyed, the struggle is between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class. But the days of single combats are no more. It is now organization against organization; and he who says "organization," says "leadership." A cursory view reveals the capitalist leader at the head of one column, at the head of the other column there has long figured the Labor Leader, the leader in the Trades Unions. The significance of the Plebs Leader was disclosed by his acts and the effect thereof. Let his own acts speak for the Labor Leader. These acts, illumined by the career of the Plebs Leader, will cause the strategic significance of the modern specimen to stand out in no doubtful light.

LABOR LEADER RECORD.
I have here with me (pointing to a big bundle on the table) a mass of documents gathered upon the subject. It will be impossible to go through all of them here to-night. I shall take from this mass mainly the facts furnished by the Labor Leader in political office. In many cases, facts as striking are furnished by the Labor Leader outside of public office,—the same as Plebs Leaders out of office rendered material aid to their conferees in office. But it is now near 10 o'clock, and I shall have to run quickly over, even omit many that come under the category of the official political conduct of the Labor Leader. Voluminous as are the documents I have so far gathered, the collection is far from complete. A pamphlet on the record, even only the official political record, of the Labor Leader will be found to be an invaluable contribution to the arsenal of the Labor Movement.

The first document I wish to quote from is the answer of Comrade J. A. Leach of Phoenix, Arizona, to my inquiry touching the Labor Leaders in public office in his Territory. He says: (reading)

"There are no Trades Unionists holding office in Arizona, that I know of, other elective or appointive. They tried to get an eight-hour law passed in last Legislature, making it illegal to work the miners over eight hours per day. But when the bill was under discussion in the House, it was held up to ridicule, and referred to as likely to have a bad effect on the miners, and cause them to become giddy (laughter). The miners of the town of Globe were so dissatisfied with the conduct of the Representative of their county in the Legislature, that the first time he came to town, they seized him, put him on a rail, rode him out of town, and ordered him not to return or they would give him another dose of rail-riding" (loud laughter and applause).

This gives the key to the situation: It gives an inkling of what the Capitalist Class would have to expect if it endeavored, or by itself, to rivet the chains of exploitation upon the Working Class (applause). It also points the Capitalist Class quite clearly to the policy to pursue, to wit, avail itself of what strategic position there may be to enable it to make its moves. Did the Capitalist Class take the hint given it by its early experience?

LENDING A COLOR OF LABOR TO CAPITALISM.

The profits of the Capitalist Class represent wages withheld from the Working Class. The freeing of Labor, implied in the raking in of profits, is predicated upon the existence of a wage-slave class, a Working Class, in short, a proletariat; and the continuance of the existence of such a class is, in turn, dependent upon the private ownership of the

means of production,—of the land and the machinery, capital, with which to work. Given the private ownership of these combined elements of production, and the Capitalist Class will congest ever more into its own hands the wealth of the land, while the Working Class must sink to ever deeper depths of poverty and dependence, every mechanical improvement only giving fresh impetus to the exaltation of the Capitalist and to the degradation of the Workingman. The issue between the two Classes is one of life and death; there are no two sides to it; there is no compromise possible.—Obviously, it is in the interest of the Working Class that the issue be made and kept clear before the eyes of the rank and file, and that Capitalism be held up to their view in all its revolting hideousness. What does the Labor Leader do? He lends to the monster that preys upon the workers the color of Labor by his sanction of its methods.

As leading instances of renderers of this service go the Capitalist Class may be quoted, among many others of less note, Henry Broadhurst, William Abrahams and Richard Bell in the British Parliament, and, in America, the late Robert Howard of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Member of Parliament Broadhurst, is a member of the Stonemasons' Union, at the same time he is a large holder of shares in the Brunner-Mands Chemical Works in England, where 50 per cent profits is made under conditions of fearful slavery. (Hisses.)

Member of Parliament Abrahams is a member of the Miners' Union, at the same time he is a Director of the London, Edinburgh & Glasgow Assurance Co., and of the Calais Tramway, on the latter of which especially the unpaid wages of the employees are "directed" into the pockets of the shareholders, of this M. P. among the lot. (Hisses.)

Member of Parliament Bell is the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. During the Taff Vale Railway dispute, he was commissioned by the Board of Trades representative as "A Labor organizer who was capable of seeing that a question had two sides." (Laughter and hisses.)

Howard, who had strenuously upheld the Capitalist System in the Massachusetts Legislature, was of the Fall River, Mass., Weavers' Union. When he recently died, he was found to be possessed of \$70,000 worth of property, a large part of it in stocks in the very mills in which were fleeced to the skin the weavers of whose organization he was an officer. (Prolonged hisses.)

Nor should omission be made under this head, especially not at this season when the electric motor is throwing the locomotive engineers on their beam-ends, P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. While Capitalism was slaughtering his Unionism on the roads, and was getting ready to reduce them to unskilled labor, he, tho' not holding political office, pulled the wool over their eyes, and filled his pockets with railroad stock from which he derived large dividends, yielded by the members of his Union. (Prolonged hisses.)

NURSING ANTI-LABOR DELUSIONS.

The Capitalist Class knows no country and no race, and any "God" suits it so that "God" approve of the exploitation of the worker. Despite all seeming wranglings, sometimes even wars, among them, the Capitalist Class is international and presents a united front against the Working Class. But for that very reason the Capitalist Class is interested in keeping the workingmen divided among themselves. Hence it foments race and religious animosities that come down from the past.

Again, the earnings of the Working Class decline. This is due to the ever larger supply of labor, relative to the demand. The Capitalist Class knows that what brings on the increased supply is, not immigration so much, but the improved and ever improving machinery, held as private property. For every 1 immigrant, by whom the labor-market is overstocked, it is overstocked by 10 workingmen in the country whom privately owned machinery displaces. The Capitalist Class is full well aware that if this fact be known, the conclusion would leap to sight, to wit, that the solution of the Labor Problem is simply the public ownership of the machine: If 50 men, working 10 hours a day, can, with improved machinery, produce as much as 100 did before without such improved machinery, the publicly owned machine would not, as the privately owned machine does, throw out 50 men; it would throw out FIVE of the former 100 hours of work. (Applause.) It is clear as day to the Capitalist Class that it must raise dust over this fact so as to conceal it; and no better means to this end is offered than the fomenting of the plausible delusion that the evil lies in immigration. Anti-immigration laws are the fruit of these two purposes. Such laws kill two flies with one slap: they draw attention away from the nerve that aches, and simultaneously they help to set the workers of the land in racial and creed hostility against the new-comers, who, of course, the Capitalist Class itself sees to it shall not be lacking.—Obviously, it is in the interest of the Working Class that this brace of fatal delusions be dispelled from their minds. What does

the Labor Leader do? He helps nurse both delusions.

It is no accident that the Edward F. McSweeney of the Shoemakers' Union, the McKims of the Carpenters, the T. V. Powderly of K. of L. antecedents, and now a Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Locomotive-freemen, are the ones picked out by the Capitalist Presidents, and are found ready to fill the places in the Department of the Commissioner of Immigration. (Applause.)

LENDING A COLOR OF LABOR TO CAPITALIST MEASURES.

Capitalism demands ever larger profits. Upon the volume of its profits depends the power of the Capitalist Class to dominate the Working Class. It follows that Capitalism requires an ever intenser exploitation of the adult worker; that it hungers after the marrow of the children of the Working Class as one of the most efficient means for the lowering of wages and earnings; that it seeks to keep these in the ignorance and illiteracy "befitting the station that God has assigned them to in life"; that it aims at preparing the field in such way as to leave the Working Class at the greatest possible disadvantage whenever it rises in the revolt implied in the strike; and that, while thus seeking to augment its profits, it strains to reduce its taxes, "those slices taken from its profits.—Obviously, it is in the interest of the Working Class that a spoke be put into each of these wheels. What does the Labor Leader do? He lends the color of labor to these capitalist manoeuvres.

As instances of this particular service to the Capitalist Class may be quoted, among a great many others, the conduct of John Wilson, Fenwick and Thomas Burt in the British Parliament; of Henry Blackmore and Clarence Connolly, Labor Commissioner and Factory Inspector, respectively, in Missouri; of Stephen Charters in the Majority office of Ansonia, Ct.; of Sam Ross in the Massachusetts Legislature; of J. J. Kinney, E. Bracken and James L. Cannon in the Ohio Legislature; and of Samuel Prince and William Maher in the New York Legislature.

In Northumberland and Durham, England, the miners only work six hours per day; but their children, who act as drawers of coal, and are PAID BY THE MEN, work ten hours (hisses). One set of children serving two sets of men. Fenwick and Wilson, both of the Miners' Union, are Members of Parliament from those two counties; and both of them, together with Thomas Burt, Member for Marple, and also of the Miners' Union, oppose tooth and nail all propositions for the legal eight-hour day. On the last occasion, when the bill was up, March 5 of this year, Wilson, in voting against it, said "he regretted Mr. Burt, who took the same line as he did in the matter, was not present; when he found himself on the same side with Mr. Burt, he felt he was on the side of the angels." (Hisses and laughter.)

Accidents to children in the factories of Missouri have become shockingly frequent. The law provides for fire-escapes and forbids the employment of children under 14 years. These laws are coolly ignored, and no prosecutions are instituted. Blackmore of the St. Louis Carpenters and the Building Trades Council, is the Labor Commissioner, and Connolly of the St. Louis Int'l Typographical Union, is the Factory Inspector under whose shield these crimes on Labor are permitted and committed. (Hisses.)

Under the auspices of Charters, the Carpenters' Union Mayor of Ansonia, a proposition was introduced this spring to retrench on the school appropriations, so as to lower taxation! Thus, besides saving for the capitalists of Ansonia the profits that would otherwise have to go to the school tax, the Charters' proposition amounted to cutting off fully two years from the educational opportunities of the children of the Working Class, and thereby and additionally hurt these young ones into the factories to compete with and lower the wages of the workers. (Prolonged hisses.)

A favorite capitalist flank move to increase the exploitation of his "hands, where he cannot reduce wages outright, is the "fines system." Under the name of "fines" enough can be whacked out of the workers' wages to very materially increase the plunder in the capitalist's pockets. The practice was threatening a revolt among the spinners of New Bedford, Mass. Thereupon the Secretary of their Union, Ross, is picked out by the capitalists to run for the Legislature on the express issue of legislating the "fines system" out of existence. Ross was elected, and an anti-fines law passed. Nevertheless, the "fines system" continued in full blast; an aggrieved spinner hauled one of the violators of the law before the Court; the Court pronounced the law "unconstitutional"; and Ross continued in the Legislature, where he neither moved the impeachment of the Judge, nor any new anti-fines bill, and by his sepulchral dumbness gave the sanction of Labor to such a capitalist iniquity. (Hisses.)

Conscious of the fact that, despite all the drag that the Labor Leader is on the impulses of Labor, the workingmen periodically take the bit into their own mouth, the Capitalist Class is intent upon so arranging things beforehand that, when the workingman goes on strike, he may find himself "in a hole, with the

wind blowing upon him from all sides." One of the many devices to this end is the enactment of laws clothing street railway employees with police powers: such powers do not add inches to the workingman in behalf of his class, on the contrary: a strike being on, these employees fall under the command of Chiefs of Police and can be handled with effect. A bill to this effect came up in the Ohio Legislature, only the other day; and it passed with the support of the following Labor Leader members: Kinney, ex-International Secretary of the Metal Polishers' Union and Business Agent of the Cleveland Local; Bracken, ex-National Secretary of the Lathers' Union of Columbus and Secretary when elected; and Cannon, of the Int'l Cigar-makers' Union of Columbus.—Parenthetically, it is of no slight interest here to note that, when, in 1899, a corrupt conspiracy now well known in the annals of the American Labor Movement as the "Kangaroo Conspiracy," broke out against the Socialist Movement and an attempt being made by the Cleveland wing of the conspirators to pack a certain meeting of the Cleveland Section of the Socialist Labor Party, so as to elect the Section to Kangaroo, the above named J. J. Kinney was on deck; paid up two years' back dues; and tho' vainly, yet strenuously sought to scuttle the Section!—Other devices, looking to the placing of the workers in a helpless hole during strikes are "Town Laws," so-called, whereby a workingman on strike can be adjudged "tramp" and sent to work in the identical factory against which he struck; "Military Codes" vesting the Courts with power to call out the militia, etc.; etc. Such conspiracies against the Working Class have been enacted into law in this State of New York, and they received the support of Prince of the Int'l Cigar-makers' Union, and Maher of the Cabdrivers' Union,—both members of the Legislature. (Hisses.)

GIVING A COLOR OF LABOR TO CAPITALIST BRUTALITY.

And yet, not all this will stand the Capitalist Class. And they know it. As a last and most effective string to their bow, when all other means fail, the Capitalist Class turns on the public powers that it is entrusted with. If, despite all their efforts at suppression and misleading, cajoling and cheating, the indignation of the Working Class breaks loose, the Policeman's club, the rifle of the militia, and, if necessary, of the military power of the Nation itself are brought into requisition. What deception, cajoleries, and chicanery may have failed to accomplish, brute force is ordered to bring about, and the workingmen are clubbed, or butchered into submission.—Obviously in the interest of the Working Class is, at least, emphatic protest against such deeds. What does the Labor Leader do? From his safe perch in office he condones by his silence the brutality of Capitalism, occasionally even applauds it.

A few instances in which this particular service is rendered to the Capitalist Class are these:

John Burns, Labor Leader in the British Parliament, when the miners were shot down by the troops in 1893, and the Liberal Home Secretary Asquith "took upon himself the responsibility for the act,"—John Burns upheld the hand of Mr. Asquith. (Hisses.)

Dave C. Coates, President of the State Federation of Labor of Colorado, as Lieutenant Governor of that State remains silent at the periodical clubbings and shootings of workingmen in his State, and by his conduct accentuates the meaning of his taking the stump for Charles S. Thomas for Governor, who, in 1898, was rewarded by the Colorado capitalists with the nomination for that office in return for his denunciation of the miners of the Bull Hill district as "thugs and incendiaries." (Hisses.)

In New York, the Sam Prince and William Maher, already mentioned, and before them Williams of the Carpenters' Union sat quietly in their seats in the Legislature while Governors Flower, Morton and the present incumbent Odell, successively hurled the militia of the State against the railway workers in Buffalo, Brooklyn and Albany, on strike to enforce the ten-hour law, and in support of the capitalists who were violating the law. Vested as they were with the power to move the impeachment of these law-breaking Magistrates, the silence of that batch of Labor Leaders was an emphatic expression of approval. Nor should it escape us in this connection that, fresh upon Gov. Flower's conduct, and the applause bestowed upon him by his supporter and fellow-Democrat, Jacob Cantor, this Cantor becoming a candidate for the Senate, he was pronounced a "friend of Labor," and he who said the contrary "one who said what is not true," by another Labor Leader, Samuel Gompers. (Loud hisses.)

In St. Paul, Minn., one B. F. Morgan, a member of Lodge 31 of the Switchmen's Union, enjoys a place on the police force of the city, and despite—or is it, perhaps, because of—this double capacity, appears as a delegate at the recent Milwaukee, Wis., national convention of his trade. What virtues qualified that Labor Leader for selection as policeman by the capitalist government of St. Paul, you may judge. You may also judge what influence secured his election to the convention, and what his mission there was. (Loud applause.)

SUSTAINING BY CONCEALING CAPITALIST RECKLESS DISREGARD OF THE WORKERS' LIFE AND LIMB.

It is not merely by the process of sponging up the work produced by the Working Class that the Capitalist Class undermines the health and life of the workingman. The Capitalist Class is not constructively or inferentially only a cannibal class. The roots of Capitalism are literally watered with the blood of the proletariat. The fields of production—mills, shops, railroad beds, yards—are strewn with the limbs and fallen bodies of workingmen. Capitalist "progress" is built upon the skulls and crossbones of its Working Class victims.—Obviously, in the interest of the Working Class is the tearing of the veil of hypocrisy with which the Capitalist Class seeks to conceal these deeds of mayhem and murder, and the giving to them the greatest publicity possible. What does the Labor Leader do? He aids in the act of concealment, and thereby lends direct support to the capitalist's reckless disregard for the safety of the workingman's limb and life.

Of this particular service to Capitalism, the following few instances, taken from an inexhaustible quarry, may give an idea:

In Silver Bow County, Mont., Sam Johnson, the Secretary of the Mill Smelters' Union, is Conner, and Peter Breen, of the Miners' Union, is County Attorney. "Accidents," by which miners and smelters are injured for life or killed, due entirely to capitalist reckless methods, are matters of daily occurrence in the County. Johnson has been in office now 17 months. Aided by Breen, not one,—aye, not one—case has been prosecuted: they are all hushed up. (Hisses.)

Here in this State, the cry went up, it was eleven years ago, on the outrages perpetrated by the Adirondack Railroad Company, Vanderbilt System, upon the men who were shanghaied to build the road. Florence F. Donovan, of the Int'l Typographical Union, at the time a Commissioner of Arbitration, was appointed to investigate. He was shown to have been bribed by the Company with \$500 to whitewash it; and he earned his bribe; and tho' he went down and out of office in disgrace, the Company went off scot-free! (Prolonged hisses.)

In the State of Washington, when the Great Northern Tunnel, called the "Cascade Tunnel," owing to its heavy grade and length, was first opened, three or four workingmen were suffocated to death, owing to the Company's hurry to operate the road. The State Legislature appointed a Committee to investigate. William Blackman, a member of the Seattle Typographical Union, and, at the time, Labor Commissioner, was put on the Committee "to represent Labor." The Committee reported unanimously the Tunnel perfectly safe, and none responsible for the accident. (Hisses.)

And in Pennsylvania? The mine and factory inspectors in that blood-stained region, a region shaken up periodically by shocking "accidents" to miners, are Labor Leaders almost to a man. It is no wonder, I shall not cumulate instances on this head. You know that the maimed and murdered miners go unavenged, the crimes being screened by those Labor Leaders.

GIVING A COLOR OF LABOR TO CAPITALIST BRUTALITY.

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In Detroit, Mich., one C. P. Collins had earned his spurs with the Capitalist Class for shooting down the city employees at Conners Creek, Wisnig, after that to run for Sheriff, and his capitalist backers fearing that his Conners Creek record would militate against him with the workingmen voters, his backers hired Henry Eickoff of the Detroit Polishers Union to impart to Collins a "Labor favor." Collins was elected, and his capitalist backers rewarded Eickoff with the office of Factory Inspector. (Hisses.)

BREAKING OFF THE HEAD OF LABOR'S LANCE.

Obviously, independent political action is the head of Labor's lance. Useful as any other weapon may be, that weapon is the determining factor. Entrenched in the public powers, the Capitalist Class commands the field. None but the political weapon can dislodge the usurper and enthroned the Working Class, which is to say, emancipate the workers and rear the Socialist Republic,—and none is better aware of the fact than the Capitalist Class itself, nor, consequently, more anxious to have the Labor forces turned from the field of independent Labor political activity. Obviously in the interest of the Working Class is it to fan the independent political fires. What does the Labor Leader do? From England, westward over the United States and Canada to Australia, we find the Labor Leaders solidly arrayed against the very idea. A veritable breakwater, they throw themselves with might and main in the way of the flood, and seek to turn the political trend of the Labor Movement into the channels of capitalist politics, where the head of Labor's lance, its independent, class-conscious political effort, can be safely broken off.

LABOR LEADER AND PLEBS LEADER.

Such are the facts thrown up by the career of the Labor Leader everywhere, every one of whom, in public office, is there by the grace of capitalist parties. Even in the instances that would seem exceptional, the exception is in seeming only. As far, then, as this goes, the parallel between the Labor Leader and the Plebs Leader is accurate:

Just as the Plebs Leader, the Labor Leader is "practical," he makes a boast of that; he pursues no "visions," he "chases no rainbows."

Just as the Plebs Leader, the Labor Leader sees no way out of the existing Social System. He will admit the evils of Capitalism; it is profitable that the Labor Leader; but no more than the Plebs Leader; old, does the Labor Leader aim at the extinction of the flames that devour the wage-slave class.

Just as with the Plebs Leader, the Labor Leader accepts the social economy of the Ruling Class: "Poverty always was; poverty always will be!"

Just as the Plebs Leader looked upon the plebeian proletariat and middle class as a hopeless, helpless element; fit only to be used, and brought his religion to sanction the exploitation of these classes, the Labor Leader places no faith whatever in the capacity of the Working Class to emancipate itself;

Finally, and by reason of all this, just as the Plebs Leader sought to secure HIMSELF against plebs distress, and, in doing so, propped up both the economic power and the political privileges of patricianism at the expense of the plebs masses, the Labor Leader of today limits his aspirations to the feathering of his own nest, and, in pursuit of this purpose turns himself, at the expense of the Working Class, into a prop of Capitalism.

There remains just one feature to consider, and that the most important of all, in the physiognomy of the Plebs Leader,—the circumstance that placed in the Plebs Leader's hands the means to carry out his designs. That circumstance, it will be remembered, was his sharing the designation of "Plebeian." That designation raised the delusion of "Community of Interests" between him and the plebeian middle class and prole-

tarial; it secured for him the confidence of these; it placed in his hands the club that we saw him swing over the head of the patriciate, and with the aid of which he wrenched from the patriciate the privileges he needed to safeguard himself against the hell of plebsism. This feature was the determining factor in the physiognomy of the Plebs Leader. It was the feature that constituted him into the strategic force that buttressed patricianism, and, consequently, could and did operate with deadly effect upon the victimized masses. How, on this point, stands the case with the Labor Leader? Exactly the same.

The common designation of "Labor" that clings to the Labor Leader, and which he is zealous to cultivate, does for the Labor Leader what the common designation of "Plebeian" did for the Plebs Leader: It covers him, along with the toiling and fleeced wage-slaves in the shops, mills and yards, placing him before these in the light of a "fellow-workingman." In this instance, as in that of the Plebs Leader, the common designation raises the delusion of "Community of Interests"; in this instance, as in that of the Plebs Leader, the plebeian capitalists as well as proletarians generally fall victims to the delusion, a delusion that, just as in the instance of the Plebs Leader, the Labor Leader alone remains free from. Accordingly, in this instance, as in that of the Plebs Leader, the common delusion arms the Labor Leader with the club wherewith to wrench from the Capitalist Class safety for HIMSELF. (Applause.)

True enough, the character of that safety differs markedly from that which the Plebs Leader needed, aimed at and got. Theoretical political equality in Capitalist Society, especially in a capitalist republic, eliminates the political issues that arose in patrician Rome. To-day, the only question among the elements, that accept the existing Social System, is economic. And that question is considered solved by the folks of the "practical" brigade when a "living" is secured, that is to say, when IMMUNITY IS GAINED FROM WORK AS A WAGE-SLAVE. Obviously, the landing on the "stairs of safety" with the Labor Leader is far below what it necessarily had to be with the Plebs Leader; with the Labor Leader the landing is brought down to the level of the "Bribe" (Loud applause). The erasing of the character of the "safety" with which the Labor Leader is satisfied, quite in keeping with the lowering morality of capitalist atmosphere, does not affect the essence of the Labor Leader's exploit, nor the nature of its effect. That he can secure such safety; that he is enveloped in a popular delusion which enables him to secure such safety, and that imparts direction to would-be imitators; finally, that, bundle of ignorance, perverseness and corruption as he is, he succeeds in his double game of double dealing,—that is the important fact, and that fact marks the Labor Leader of today, just as the Plebs Leader of old, a masked position, a strategic post and force, that buttresses Capitalism, and the very quality of which can not but operate demoralizingly, disastrously upon the Working Class (Prolonged applause).

And this strategic power for evil on the part of the Labor Leader has so far been effective: With increasing rafts of them in public office by the grace of capitalist parties, and still larger rafts of them qualifying for the distinction, we see to-day that, despite an increasing percentage of workingmen, even the Census (laughter) admits a decreasing percentage in wages, and the general situation of the Working Class is one of common and grim joke: "When a workingman has reached 45 years, take him out and shoot him; he is too used up to be of any further account, and is too poor to take care of himself." And yet, despite these facts, there are those who say: "The Labor Leader amounts to nothing, ignore him,"—which goes to prove that the ostriches are not all of the feathered tribe; and others there are who declare: "The Labor Leader and his organizations need not concern the Socialist Movement. Capitalism itself is destroying both,"—which goes to show how wide of the mark abstract scientific principles, when recited by rote, will fall!

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The Socialist knows that popular well-being implies the emancipation of the race from Class Rule; and he knows that such was not possible at the time the Licinian law was being struggled for,—400 B. C. The abolition of Class Rule had to await the modern machinery of production. Not until mechanical perfection in production can render the production of wealth ample any easy enough to afford to all the leisure that civilization craves, does it become at all possible to abolish involuntary poverty. The Socialist knows all that, and, knowing it does not suppose that in 400 B. C. he ought to have been done to remove the causes at the root of popular suffering. But this effect, he knows also, that even if it occurred, not then be wholly wiped out, neither was their aggravation inevitable, and that their aggravation was the result of fortuitous circumstances.

Those fortuitous circumstances were the Plebs Leader, together with the superstitious in his favor that he was able to exploit. In the Plebs Leader there was a strategic post of incalculable strength for the revolutionary class, the Roman proletariat. The fact having escaped the revolutionary elements of Rome, they, and the whole commonwealth with them, suffered the full consequences. The net result of these combined causes—decreasing poverty among increasing numbers; increased power of usurpation in an oligarchy; and, as the hoop to hold these staves together, the delusion born of the term "Plebeian," that lashed the oppressed in blind attachment to the chariot wheels of the oppressor,—the net result, I say, of these combined causes was one that neither side looked for, but was forced upon both: It was the transmuting of the Roman people into a professional army of free-booters; the revolutionary pulse was turned into the channels of rapine, a development, that, having satiated itself with plunder abroad, finally turned, as I indicated at the start, into a weapon, not for national comfort, but of national suicide.

That the revolutionary elements of Rome should have slipped and fallen is pardonable. Not so with the revolutionary elements of to-day,—the wage slave or Working Class, together with the

materials whom its great Cause attracts. In the first place, to slip is easy where to run is yet impossible; the primitiveness of production made it, I explained, impossible for the revolutionary element of Rome to accomplish its emancipation; in the second place, the steps of the Rome of 500 B. C. to 400 B. C. were not lighted by the experience of older civilizations. Not so to-day. (Applause.)

To-day the condition precedent for proletarian emancipation has been reached; the mechanism of production has reached the point where "the wheels move of themselves": no longer is civilized conditions for some predicated upon the unavoidable privations of any, let alone of most; civilized conditions are to-day possible for all; and the class-interests of the revolutionary class—the Working Class—dictate the program, the collective ownership of the land and the tools with which to work, in short, the Co-operative Commonwealth, or Socialist Republic (Loud applause). Furthermore, to-day we need not grope in historic darkness. The past throws its light, and no flickering light it is, across our path, to guide our steps. By that light we may read the strategic significance of the Labor Leader; by that light we may perceive him to embody, as the Plebs Leader did of old, those fortuitous circumstances that, unless made decided front against, certainly will nullify all the possibilities for good of the age, turn away enterprises of great pith and moment, and make them lose the name of action. (Prolonged applause.) The blindness of the Roman revolutionary elements was pardonable; blindness on our part were unpardonable to-day. (Applause.) The army that operates upon hostile territory may not "ignore" a strategic post from which it may be mowed down; nor should a parrot-like recitation of Socialist philosophy be allowed to lull the Socialist Movement into imaginary safety.

Fain, no doubt, would the Capitalist Class of to-day smash the Labor Leader and, along with him, the "Organized Labor" that he operates,—but no more, so than, and for the same reason—that the Roman patriciate would gladly have smashed the Plebs Leader, together with the organizations on and with which he operated. Why should we expect the modern Usurping Class to have less wit than the patriciate of Rome in utilizing a popular delusion, and seeking to curb Labor with the aid of the Labor Leader? We have seen the patriciate do the trick; tho' at the cost of no mere trifles, yielded by it to the Plebs Leader; why should the modern Capitalist be supposed to be less "clever," especially seeing that mere bones to gnaw at suffice to cause the Labor Leader bound to do his bidding? (Prolonged applause.)

But we are past the point of "expecting," "supposing," and "speculating" upon the subject. Hanna's imitation, premature tho' it is, of Camillus Temple to the Goddess of Concord removes all conjecture. Along with twenty-four active limbs of Capitalism, we find in the niches of Hanna's Temple to the Goddess of "Industrial Peace" a choice collection of twelve Labor Leaders.—Samuel Gompers; John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers; Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Theodore J. Shaffer, President Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; James Duncan, General Secretary Granite Cutters; Daniel J. Keefe, President Longshoremen's Association; James O'Connell, President International Association of Machinists; Martin Fox, President Iron Molders; James Lynch, President International Typographical Union; Edward E. Clark, Grand Chief Order of Railway Conductors; Harry White, General Secretary United Garment Workers; and W. MacArthur, Editor "Coast Seaman's Journal," each of whom, without exception, prates of "Harmony" between Employer and Employee, in other words, each of whom upholds the Capitalist system of society. This should be warning enough.

I mean not to, I shall not here take a hand in the discussion that is going on in our Party press on the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Nevertheless, at this point I must quote a passage from Letter XX, in that discussion. Comrade Francis A. Walsh, of Lynn, says there (reading):

"If by some great strike taking place and the workers turned in the direction of the ballot box, if the S. T. & L. A. was not there to guide them right, THEY WOULD NATURALLY ELECT THE LABOR FAKIRS TO OFFICE WHO HAPPENED TO BE MISLEADING THEM, AND BY SO DOING THEY WOULD DEFEAT THE PURPOSE OF THEIR OWN SPONTANEOUS, HONEST, WELL-INTENDED MOVEMENT."

I admit

THE LOCKWOODS.

Members Of The "Socialist Party" Who Have Schemes "Into Em" that Are Worthy of Their Friend Wayland who Runs the "Great Storm Center of the Coming [Revolution]."

G. H. Lockwood, Secretary of the "Socialist party of Minnesota," likes to travel, and he likes to travel in style. Some time ago he issued a circular in which he stated that of all the methods of reaching the people, the automobile method was the best. "The people will not come to us, let us go to them, let us go in my automobile which you are to purchase."

Mr. Lockwood went on to tell how he would scorch into the multitude with his automobile, and how he would hold them while he sang and gave a talk. We must combine amusement with instruction in order to hold a crowd, said the astute Mr. Lockwood.

In the circular Mr. Lockwood had an elaborate plan, showing how his automobile could be procured for him. To quote:

"The first Socialistic Automobile Lecture Wagon is to be built with funds donated by friends of the cause of socialism and is always to remain the property of the cause—held in trust by a provisional board of five directors—Prof. Geo. D. Herron, J. A. Wayland, Dr. B. H. Enloe, Rev. Charles H. Vail, and Z. Roberts—said board to hold for one year, when the subscribers to the fund, through the Init. and Referendum, are to elect its successor.

"Recognizing the desirability of unity of action and purpose among socialists who now constitute the members of various socialistic organizations, and looking forward to a time when unity will be accomplished and all socialists, worthy of the name, will march in one solid phalanx against our common enemy, the capitalist system of exploitation, it shall be the duty of the operators to assist in the consummation of this much desired end.

"That further estrangement and bitterness may not be engendered, making reconciliation more difficult, they shall take no part in any contention between local bodies of socialists, but 'hew to the line' on the principles of International Socialism.

"Logic would prove, however, as in capitalist evolution, that the greater organization will finally absorb the lesser ones—hence, other things being equal, the operators shall assist the strongest organization having for its purpose the public ownership of the means of production and distribution. This organization is to-day the S. D. P.

"The operators are to maintain a friendly attitude towards trades unions, but to stand firm for the abolition, not the 'patching up' of the wage system.

"The operators shall receive no remuneration for their services, other than what they can make out of the sale of literature, commissions on subscriptions, voluntary donations and regular commissions as organizers, etc. Should such receipts at any time amount to over twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per month above running expenses, the surplus is to be given to the cause, as ordered by the board.

"The machine shall also be used as a means of distributing free literature donated by comrades for the purpose.

"The machine shall be constructed according to plans and specifications furnished by G. H. Lockwood.

"The machine is to be operated by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lockwood, health, etc., permitting, as long as they do not violate the terms of this agreement and are doing good work for the cause.

Complaints against them, if any, shall be sent in writing, with signature of writer attached, to the board of directors, and the Lockwoods be given an opportunity to see and answer same before any action is taken by said board.

"The Lockwoods, as long as they do not violate this agreement, shall be permitted to arrange their programmes as their experience proves will bring the best results.

"In case the Lockwoods, for any reason, cannot run the machine, the board of directors shall have power to choose some suitable person or persons to take their place.

"The operators shall work in such territory as they and the board of directors consider most desirable, GOOD ROADS always to be taken into consideration.

"The operators are not to be held accountable for the repair of any damage to the machine, not directly the result of carelessness on their part in the operation or care of same.

"All subscribers to the Automobile Fund shall constitute the membership of the Automobile Propaganda Club and shall be entitled to one vote.

"Each member of the club will be entitled to receive the monthly report of the operators, which, unless intended only for the members, for convenience and to save expense, will be sent by the board of directors to be published in one or more of our Socialist papers, said paper or papers to be chosen by the board."

NOTE.—The above shall not be construed as a discrimination between any of the socialist papers.

(Remember, Wayland, of "Appeal to Reason" fame, is in the scheme.)

"Prof. George D. Herron shall act as president and J. A. Wayland as secretary-treasurer until such time as the board can organize itself and elect its own officers.

"All money paid on the fund shall be sent to the secretary-treasurer, J. A. Wayland, who will receipt for same, and when the fund is completed, the list of contributors will be published in the "Appeal to Reason."

NOTE.—All pledges are to be sent to the Lockwoods, that no time may be lost in completing the fund.

"In order to make this plan a success, it will take the undivided attention of some one who can spend his time and energy in pushing it to a finish. Who can do this better than the originator, G. H. Lockwood, who hereby appoints himself organizer to serve as such until the machine is finished.

hold Automobile meetings, etc., also supervise, if necessary, the construction of the machine, the board of directors are hereby empowered to pay such bills of actual expense, railroad fare, printing, stationery, etc., incurred by them, as the board shall consider just and reasonable, the Lockwoods to give their time and energy free."

Then follow pledges and endorsements. Wayland pledges \$100 and hopes Lockwood will get started soon.

Rev. Herron sends \$5, which he calls his own personal contribution—this was before he married the wealthy Miss Rand.

The Rev. Putty Cheeks Vail, the "Socialist" party national organizer, who gets over \$2,000 a year, didn't contribute, but agreed to serve on the board of directors.

Dr. B. H. Enloe, of Nashville, Tenn., felt so flattered at being put on the Automobile board of directors, that he gave up \$25.

Z. Roberts, a lumberman of St. Anthony Park, Minn., was so tickled at having his name put down as an automobile director, that he let his leg be pulled for \$25.

Under the caption, "Who Are the Lockwoods?" Mr. Lockwood, in his circular, goes on to state that the Lockwoods are well known workers in the cause of "socialism." He says that he has been a familiar sight in the mining regions, gas belt, oil fields, and cities and factory towns of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee.

They have conducted an independent educational campaign for "straight socialism,"—so Mr. Lockwood declares, and their work has been widely endorsed and is well known to such men as Wayland, Debs, and others.

Those wishing a complete history of the Lockwoods, with a half-tone picture of their outfit and about forty pen and ink illustrations by Mr. Lockwood, who was formerly an illustrator and designer, can have same by sending twenty-five cts. to their headquarters."

Then follow more endorsements.

The Indiana State Committee, Social Democratic party, through Secretary Thomas Catton, declares the Lockwoods are doing well the grand mission of true heroes."

The Minneapolis State Committee, S. M. Holman, chairman, says "They make many friends for the cause and themselves."

G. Wait, Wallace, whom Lockwood affectionately dubs "my former partner, now head artist on the San Francisco Examiner," says Lockwood is a man of many resources.

Lockwood winds up by stating that on March 1, 1901, over \$500 had been pledged and that "it must and will succeed." If the churches can send out thousands of missionaries, why can't you send me? He asks for a wider field and a complete outfit.

A year has elapsed, and evidently the willing missionary has not been sent, and Wayland didn't get that advertising. Another circular has been issued by Lockwood. This time he is not so much concerned about the automobile, what he wants is a house. Wayland is "giving away" "homes" for subscriptions to the "Appeal to Reason." That is, if you get a million subscribers, more or less, Lockwood evidently wants to get in on the graft. This latest circular has no endorsements, but no doubt Barkis Wayland is willing, so long as he profits by the scheme.

Here is the latest Lockwood circular: "Minneapolis, Minn., April 3, 1902.

"Dear Comrades—

"I come to you with a somewhat unusual request. You may or may not be aware of the fact that for the past seven years my time has been entirely devoted to the cause of Socialism at considerable personal sacrifice, which, however, I do not regret, considering it rather as a privilege to be able to work for so noble a cause.

"Four years ago I secured a companion for life's journey who has stood faithfully by my side through the many hardships of a 'socialist agitator's' life. We have never dreamed of such a thing as having a home for ourselves where we could retire for a rest occasionally or in case of illness, until Wayland put up the Girard property as a premium.

"As we expect to locate at Girard next winter we naturally thought it would be nice if we could win the place and the possibility of it has prompted me to write this letter to our friends asking their assistance in the matter.

"I have been so busy working for Socialism that I have not stopped to think that we are still surrounded by 'capitalist society,' and if anything should happen to me, my wife would be left without a penny or even funds to bury me. It is for her sake that I hope to secure this home, and earnestly request you, dear comrades, to assist me in the undertaking.

"If we win, this home will be the property of Mrs. L. and while the Lockwoods occupy it, the latchstring will always be out."

"Another thing we have in view, to make this the headquarters for the automobile propaganda, as we will need some place to store the outfit for the winter, and some headquarters from which to do business, and it looks like Girard is apt to be the great storm center of the coming revolution.

"If you desire to help us in this contest, send us your subscription and get as many of your friends to sign the blank as you can; the instructions are that each subscriber must sign his own name and pay his own money for the paper; send the money and subs. to us, not to the 'Appeal.' (The subscription price is only 25 cts. per year.)

"Yours Fraternally,
G. H. LOCKWOOD,
125 Nicollet Ave.,
State Sec., Minnesota S. P.

NOTE.—To those interested in the automobile, will say that we have not yet

ordered the machine because we have not felt satisfied with any we have investigated; most of them are still in an experimental stage, and we do not wish to spend the money the comrades have contributed for an "experiment." I attended the recent Automobile Show in Chicago and made a personal investigation of all the machines there. We are constantly on the lookout, and as soon as we find a machine that will do the business, the order will be given.

"In the meantime I will probably take charge of one of the state wagons (horses) now being built in Minneapolis and Fargo."

"G. H. L."

TWO PAGES FROM ROMAN HISTORY.

(Continued from page 2.)

fatalism in our councils. The Socialist Republic is no predestined inevitable development. The Socialist Republic depends, not upon material conditions only; it depends upon these, plus clearness of vision to assist the evolutionary process. Nor was the agency of the intellect negligible at any previous stage of social evolution in the Class Struggle to the extent that it is useful at this, the culminating one of all.

Is the revolutionary class of this Age, living under ripened conditions to avail itself of its opportunity and fulfill its historic mission? Or is the revolutionary spark of our Age to be smothered and buried under the weight of the old, the national suicide? In sight of the invasion of the Philippine Islands and the horrors that are coming to light, is there any to deny the question is a burning one?

The answer depends, to-day, not upon a knowledge of scientific Socialist economics and sociology alone. It depends upon that, and hand in hand with that, upon an accurate knowledge of the strategic features of the field. Nor is there a strategic post, that the Socialist or Labor Movement should keep its weather eye more firmly on, and take more energetic measures against, than the Labor Leader.

As the Plebs Leader of old was a strategic post of peculiar strength for the patriciate and of mischief for the proletariat, so and for like reasons is the Labor Leader of to-day nothing but a masked battery from behind which the Capitalist Class can encompass what it could not without,—the work of enslaving and slowly degrading the Working Class, and, along with that, the work of degrading and ruining the country. (Great applause.)

TREASURER WOOD EXPLAINS.

Tells Woolen Trust Stockholders Not to be Alarmed.

Treasurer Wood, of the American Woolen Company is evidently not reclining on a bed of roses just at present.

Yesterday he undertook to calm the fears of the trust stockholders. Wood says: "While the strike in the mills of the American Woolen Co. is to be deprecated, the very word 'strike' is apt to create apprehension in the minds of stockholders. Of course strikes must necessarily affect production, delay deliveries of goods and in this way reduce earning capacity for the time being, but in the case of the American Woolen Co. the strike in the Providence mills was not without its compensation.

"Just prior to the strike we had a surplus of loom capacity and were greatly in need of yarn, so that the strike of the weavers has enabled us to push its manufacture. Fully nine-tenths of the labor in the Rhode Island mills have been at work producing yarn, and in this way have been able to more than pay their operating expenses. The Moosup and Chase mills which have been given so much prominence by the labor agitators, are not important factors in the business of the American Woolen Co., and their production as related to our total output cuts but little figure.

"I figure that more than one-half of our total number of looms are running, or, say, in the neighborhood of 3,500 looms out of a total of 6,407. Of course, the strike at the Washington mills is unfortunate, and out of 1,500 looms at Lawrence, less than 100 are running, although my latest reports indicate that there is an improvement in the situation at that point.

"Even should the strike be prolonged until next August, something heretofore unheard of in the woolen business and not to be expected at this time, the preferred stock dividends of our company will not be endangered, and I am confident of being able to show a very satisfactory report for the current year.

"The business of the American Woolen Co. is steadily increasing. In 1880 we did a gross business on the basis of \$21,000,000 per annum; in 1900, \$29,000,000; in 1901, \$35,000,000, and a gross business of \$50,000,000 within a few years is by no means an impossibility.

"The board of directors is entirely harmonious as to the policy which the company is at present pursuing, although of course differences of opinion arise at times. The executive committee, however, never acts upon matters under its jurisdiction unless it has the unanimous consent and approval of the entire committee. This has been the policy of the company from the start.

"With respect to the criticism that the company is not sufficiently liberal as respects its depreciation charges, I may say that the criticism seems to be unwarranted by the facts. During the company's brief existence \$3,500,000 cash has been added to the value of the plants, which in connection with the heavy expenditures for repairs charged to current expenses and the \$1,000,000 charged off for depreciation insures the stability of the plant values."

THE FIRST OF MAY.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY OF THE WORKING CLASS.

A Brief History of May Day and Its Old-Time Observance and Meaning—The New May Day and What It Stands For—S. L. P. Celebration of the Day.

The origin of the custom of ushering in the month of May by some sort of popular merriment is lost in antiquity. The custom at one time prevailed among all European nations. In the Middle Ages the first of May was universally kept as a day of holiday and pleasure. The festivities lasted several days, and the joyous feelings on the arrival or approach of spring gave rise to various ceremonies. The "Floralia" of the Romans, which it is believed was derived from Inca, was no doubt the forerunner of the May Day festivities. Among the old Celtic nations of Europe, the Beltain festivals were akin to the Maypole dances. As the floral games of the more southern peoples celebrate the awakening of floral life in warmer climates, so did the Beltain fires of the Celts in colder latitudes hail the appearance of the sun, which entering into its highest altitudes, meant giving fresh life and warmth to the earth after the frosts and snows of winter.

There can be no doubt that the beauty of flower and leaf which nature brings forth at the end of April and the beginning of May reflected itself in the minds of men and women accustomed to a healthy life in the open-air, and it is, therefore, only natural that the joyousness thus created should find its expression in the love of that profusion of flower and blossom which called it forth, and that dance and song should hail the gathered garlands typical of nature's revival. The divorce of the vast majority of our working population to-day from open-air life has largely killed that happy enjoyment of springtime.

All records go to show that the economic conditions of the Middle Ages, despite the tyranny of kings and the rapacity of the nobles, were better for the workers than it has ever since been—that is relative to the general conditions then and now. The production of goods was carried on upon a scale which rendered the individual worker master of his own implements of labor, production was primarily for use and only the surplus over and above the needs of the producer was brought into exchange.

The workers then controlled the means of production because those means were such as could be handled by them individually. To-day it is different. The great engines of production, and the enormous capital required in industrial enterprises render it quite out of the question for the individual worker to achieve this economic independence as of old. To-day the worker instead of owning the tool of production is forced to sell his labor-power to the owner of the tool. The old-time economic freedom based upon the hand tool is gone forever, the new economic freedom contemplates the social ownership of the tool, the trust, that requires the co-operative labor of thousands to operate it.

In other words as the artisans and craftsmen of the Middle Ages had their economic freedom secured by their individual control of their tools of labor, so the workers of to-day must possess collectively the great means of production, distribution and exchange, which even under capitalism must be collectively operated. This is the great principle that underlies the celebration of May Day by the working class of the world. The universality of this international day of labor bears testimony to the fact that the workers of every nation realize that their class interests are identical with those of all other nations, and that those interests are and must necessarily be antagonistic to those of the labor fleeing or capitalist class. The observance of International Labor Day bears further testimony to the fact that the workers know that only by the class conscious and united action of the workers of the world can the fleeing class be overthrown.

The capitalist class never have and do not now like the celebration of May Day. When that class began to grow powerful, it gradually swept away the holidays of the workers. In this they were aided by the Puritans, who not only rigorously suppressed all May Day revels, but decried the Maypoles as heathen. Sermons were preached against them, and they were destroyed, and the lawless element was encouraged to tear them down. Heavy penalties were meted out to those who persisted in the ancient festivities. In some of the remote English villages, not reached by the whirl of machinery and the shriek of the steam whistle, there existed during the past century a few of the old Maypoles. But their glory had departed. They served, at best, to support weather vanes. No longer do the people deck them with flowers on May 1st, no longer do they form the center of a ring of merry dances. Even there the factories now claim their human machines, and will not be gainsaid.

The condition of the working class, to-day, compared with which chattel slavery was in some respects a dream, prohibits the worker, even were he so inclined, from enjoying the festivities of May Day. Even the children are debarred. It was only the other day that a doctor in a Southern mill town told how he had personally amputated over 100 baby fingers, mangled in the cruel machinery. It was last week that a delegation of glass blowers called on the Governor of New Jersey and told how workers in the trade were being displaced by child labor. Children so small that they fall asleep at their tasks from exhaustion, and are killed, while fathers and mothers work seventeen and eighteen hours a day for a dollar and less. Instances like these could be multiplied indefinitely.

The revival of May Day marks the determination of the workers of the world to bring about a new social birth. This

modern revival dates from the International Socialist Congress held in Paris in 1889. On the next May Day, that of 1890, the European nations tried to prohibit the meetings and in some instances great military preparations were made to throttle the aspirations of labor. The terror-stricken manner in which the governing class throughout Europe met the perfectly legitimate demonstrations on the part of the workers was based upon fear at the international fraternity shown by the workers, and which unifies the May Day celebrations.

Despite the efforts of the class in power, the May Day celebrations of labor have grown in extent and significance. No Puritanism can preach them down, nor can the police club them down nor soldiers shoot them down.

In the beginning, May Day celebrations were marked by such demands as that of a legal eight-hour day and the like. To-day this is not the case. Such demands are out of date. By asking for a little we get nothing. The workers of the world are organizing to-day to obtain that to which they are entitled—the full product of their labor. No one workingman can be emancipated unless all the workers are emancipated. Nor can the workers of one nation alone be emancipated. In its very internationalism the May Day celebration is the funeral dirge of international capitalism.

Needless to say, May Day is not a labor day granted to the workers by their fleecers. No labor lieutenants of the capitalist class are allowed to mouth at these meetings as they do on that other so-called "labor day." In this country the Socialist Labor Party observes the day that marks the international class solidarity of the workers. Here in this city the class-conscious workmen of Greater New York and vicinity gathered in Cooper Union and extended greetings to the workers in all lands the world over. The United States is par excellence the country of capitalism and it is in this country also that the Socialist Movement is clearly conscious of its mission, and is not to be turned aside from it.

CHICKENS COME HOME.

T. I. Kidd's Paper Publishes Some of the Results of His "Life-Work."

Below the reader will find a sample of capitalistic aggressiveness, such as has been seldom if ever heard of. It is high time that workmen and their friends arouse themselves and put an end to this iniquity, by going to the ballot-box and voting only for candidates on the workmen's ticket. It is a violation of the Constitution of the United States to intimidate the producers of all luxuries and wealth. The firm named below has unjustly locked out its faithful employees in one of their departments, because they dared to protest against the introduction of piece work, and filled their places with boys, scabs and unskilled workmen. Among them are blacksmiths, shoemakers, street fakirs, etc.—All but eight of the sixty-eight locked out men have remained loyal to their union, and refuse to sign such a contemptible contract, and will not surrender their liberty and become virtual slaves of a corporation. Let the reader judge for himself.

COPY OF CONTRACT FROM WM. KNABE & CO.

I hereby agree, in consideration of the Wm. Knabe & Co. employing me as polisher, at the present scale of wages, that I will discharge my duties in a workmanlike and skillful manner, according to the direction of the said company. And that in leaving the employment of said company, I will give 30 days' notice of my intention to leave. I further agree that said company shall have the right to deduct 15 per cent of each week's wages until the sum shall amount to \$100, which said sum of \$100 shall be retained by the company until the termination of my employment, when it shall be paid to me, provided I shall faithfully keep the terms of this agreement, otherwise all money so deducted shall be considered liquidated damages for the violation of this agreement, and shall belong to the said company. And it is understood that as soon as the deduction from wages as aforesaid shall amount to \$100 the sum shall begin to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent, which said interest shall be paid annually, and that said company shall give me 30 days' written notice before making any change in the scale of wages existing at the date of this contract. F. R. Baltimore, April 5, 1902. (From International Woodworker.)

MONTANA'S CAMPAIGN.

The "Labor Party" Up for Sale to Highest Bidder.

Butte, Mont., April 28.—Matters are shaping themselves for the most bitter political campaign next Fall that has ever been seen in Montana. The Amalgamated Copper Co. will be on trial for its life. If the plans of the Democratic machine can be carried out, that party will pursue a policy to let the company alone, but there is a strong element in the organization that will favor a fusion with the so-called labor party, and to bring that about some stand must be taken that will not be approved by the Amalgamated Co. The indications now are, however, that the Democrats will go it alone.

The big fight will be made for the control of the Republican party and to down the Carter-Amalgamated machine. There is forming for that purpose a tremendous organization, with F. Aug. Heinze, ex-Senator Lee Mantle, ex-Senator W. F. Sanders and a host of other prominent and influential Republicans at its head. This force is emphatically anti-Amalgamated and anti-Carter. It has the sympathies and confidence of the voting mass of the Republican party, this campaign will be made on a strict event. Mr. Heinze will take to the Republican party the strength of the "labor" party, and a victory in the State and Silver Bow County will be certain. A victory next fall will mean the control of the Legislature for four years.

TYPE WRITING

Agreements, notices of meetings, constitutions and all kinds of typewriting done at the shortest possible notice.

K. PRYOR,

2 to 6 New Reade St. New York.

ROW IN A. F. OF L.

POLITICS AT THE BOTTOM OF "NO POLITICS IN THE UNION" FIGHT.

Hanna's Labor Lieutenant, Gompers and Roosevelt's Labor Lieutenant Korkowsky (White), Do Battle for Their Respective Masters.

Washington, April 23.—Politicians are much more interested in the announcement of war between Harry White, of the United Garment Workers, and Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor than workers are, as it is generally known that the move is purely political.

It has been understood that White has been trying to get at Gompers for some time, and has practically been on the outs with him ever since the formation of the Civic Federation. It is said that White was opposed to Easley for Secretary, and opposed Hanna for President of that body. As the Civic Federation is a purely political body, it is evident that White was working for political reasons. Those reasons are more or less brought to the surface by the announced determination of White to have the Garment Workers withdraw from the American Federation of Labor.

Gompers is a Hanna man, and Hanna aspires to be President of the United States, as well as President of the Civic Federation. Hanna has been using the Civic Federation as an advertising scheme, and so far as he has received extensive, though by no means beneficial publicity. He has interfered in several strikes, and in each one has done violence to the workers. In all this he was aided and abetted by Gompers, whom he used as a cloak for his schemes. Now White steps forward to play his little role as pander of the labor vote.

When Roosevelt was running for Governor of New York, White officially organized a Roosevelt-McDonough campaign club, and worked hard for success. When Roosevelt was elected White confidently expected the position of Factory Inspector. He was ignominiously turned down. He had a knife out for Roosevelt, but that did not last long, as in 1900 he was out for McKinley and Roosevelt, and used his utmost influence to throw what votes he could in his way. It is believed here that White still expects to land, and that his activity of late has been due to the fact that he is still after the old job, and is still playing lick-spittle to the President.

Were White to have power sufficient to cause a good sized secession in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, or were he able to bring Gompers into such a position that he could be ousted, Hanna would lose his grip, and Roosevelt would be able to enter the work of raising "labor lieutenants." It would not be surprising if this move on the part of White has been instigated by Roosevelt, and that it has for its motive the weakening of the power and pull, or supposed power and pull, that Hanna has with "organized labor." The President and the aspirant for the position are both fighting for the possession of the beast of burden, and for the driver of the beast, the labor fakir.

The story of the fight, as given to the press by Mr. White himself, and bearing all the earmarks of a political document, concerns the fight among the garment workers in Chicago.

He announced that the action of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., in granting a charter to the Custom Clothing Makers' Union, admitting it to the rights and privileges of a national organization, was a usurpation of authority on the part of the Executive Council, neither warranted by the Federation's constitution nor by the "spirit" which has been conspicuous in the A. F. of L. movements. The United Garment Workers, White said, would ignore the action of the Executive Council and would govern its affairs as though no such union as the custom clothing makers' existed. This, of course, is tantamount to a declaration of war, or to the declaration that "rival" unions will become more numerous than ever.

For several years the custom clothing makers, who claim a membership of several thousand tailors, mostly in Chicago, as it is always usual to have numbers somewhere else, have been haunting the national conventions of the American Federation of Labor, endeavoring to obtain recognition as a national union. The Federation has hitherto held that the clothing trade, as far as labor is concerned, consists of only two general lines, the custom trade and the wholesale trade. The United Garment Workers have jurisdiction over the latter, while the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America governs the affairs of the custom garment workers.

White gave out the following interview with himself, and it he quotes himself correctly, he credits himself with saying: "It is nothing else than a sacrifice on the part of Samuel Gompers and the Executive Council, of their friends and adherents in order to placate an enemy," said White. "We have protested against the action of the Executive Council in giving this organization of 'special order' tailors a charter and I think we will eventually win the fight."

"I consider that this action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is an audacious assumption of authority upon the part of that council and a defiance of the principle of trade autonomy upon which the A. F. of L. was founded. The decision of the council is as unwise as it is presumptuous. It is an attempt to divide the indivisible."

The fight will be settled when the strongest politician wins.

Trades' & Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 A. M., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Saturday at 8 P. M., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrschaft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL, 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 P. M., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary Ed. McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 P. M., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sunday of month at 10 o'clock A. M., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sunday of month, at St. Louis Hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 P. M., 107½ North Main street. PEOPLE agent, L. C. Holler, 205½ South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 P. M., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. T. & L. A. on the subject of the economic organization of labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. T. & L. A. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. T. & L. A. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. T. & L. A. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. T. & L. A. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter L.]

XXVI.

As one who is interested in the emancipation of the working class, from the slavery of capitalism, I have watched with interest the discussion which has gone on, "as to the S. T. & L. A." and now contribute my views on the subject.

QUESTION ONE.—I would say that the S. T. & L. A. should hold such organizations to be needed.

REASONS.—Experience proves that the economic organization of labor, can be used as a means to aid the working class in its battles with the capitalist class. It does not matter how much those who are opposed to economic organization, the S. T. & L. A. included, may assert to the contrary, the fact remains that a powerful economic organization built on Socialist lines, and dominated by Socialist thought, can be used by the working class, to render the conditions in the mill, mine and shop more tolerable than would otherwise obtain.

Now comrades I would recall to your minds, those of you who are opposed to economic organization—that capitalist development has not as yet, reached the trust point in all industries, and even though it had, the Socialist trade union could be used as a powerful lever in the waging of the class war inside the shop. Then again let me say to those who refuse to see, or don't know the facts, that there are other ways that an economic organization can be of use in the striking the fetters from the working class.

No one who is at all conversant with the conditions as they exist to-day, will attempt to deny that the Labor Fakirs are valuable to the capitalist class only, because of the existence of their various "Yuneyuns," and the use which is made of these by the "Labor Lieutenants." As this system develops, and conditions in the mill, mine and shop grow harder for the working class, union, or no union, the workers will know they must revolt. As a result the capitalist class, will try to stifle, to run in to the earth, such attempts as the workers may make to improve their condition. Hence the capitalist class must employ such devices as the "Civic Federation," and the "Labor Lieutenants," must be used while he controls or has a "Yuneyun," and he will have the "Yuneyun," while this system of slavery exists, or until we have set up a bona fide union of sufficient strength, which cannot be used against the working class, as was recently instanced when the "Civic Federation" attempted to get control of the alliance strike of Textile workers at Providence through Korkorinsky, otherwise known as Harry White.

From all the facts, based on more than twenty years experience in the trade unions, Pure and Simple and alliance, as a member of the S. T. & L. A. I unhesitatingly say by all means, Yes! the economic organization is needed. Needed to hold the great rank and file or wage slaves who work in the shops, mines and mills of the nation instead of the clerks etc., as Comrade Caulfield and others seem to think, in line until the S. T. & L. A. can reach them with its gospel of emancipation and ultimate redemption. Instead of leaving them in the hands of the "Labor Lieutenants," which means in the grasp of the capitalist class.

QUESTION TWO.—I answer: The attitude of the S. T. & L. A. is what must be. One of uncompromising hostility to the Labor Fakirs, and the Pure and Simple unions throughout. This attitude must be kept up. We must add to it, and say to our members in the near future you shall not be members of a Pure and Simple Trade Union. If you are you cannot be members of the S. T. & L. A.

QUESTION THREE.—In my judgment the attitude of the S. T. & L. A. towards the Pure and Simple Union should be one of hostility. Perhaps this won't please some of the comrades who have written on this subject, and who want to let the Fakirs alone, because "the unions grow in numbers, and strength," and the Fakirs are more numerous, while we fight. But it is true nevertheless. Our attitude must be dictated by the conditions, and the conditions are that the "Labor Lieutenants" is the product of a case, and the cause, is the Pure and Simple Union, now generally used to keep the working class in line for capitalist exploitation. It therefore follows that as the Pure and Simple form of organization with its "no politics in the union," with its "Capital and Labor are Brothers," etc., must be smashed even though the Brotherhood of Carpenters,

and Joiners have a few more dollars in their treasury for P. J. McGuire's to wa. fat on. Even though every one of these unions, Pure and Simple, may grow strong apparently, we must do our duty. Knowing them to be instruments in the hands of the enemy we must do our best to put them out of business, to smash them, even though we go to the extreme resort to by the German Socialists, when they took clubs and broke up the Hirsch-Duncker affair in the Fatherland a generation ago.

Incessant warfare on the part of the S. T. & L. A. towards the Pure and Simple organization must be our attitude, and it should be. We must fight that style of unionism as we fight the Republican and Democratic parties, and for the same reason. Because it is against the true interest of the working class. No honorable workman, least of all a member of the S. T. & L. A. can for a moment think of letting the Republican, Democratic, or other capitalist political party alone, even though such party does "grow in numbers and financial strength." Even though Mark Hanna, et al. wax fat, we, the S. T. & L. A. must fight, and fight harder as time goes on. For the same reason that we fight the capitalist Leader, Hanna, together with his "Labor Lieutenants," Sargent, Mitchell and Gompers, in short, all of these, and in order to fight them, we must destroy their stock in trade, the economic organizations which they have built up, and maintain, and use as means, in furthering their degradation of the working class. Our attitude must be: "Down with the Trade Unions, Pure and Simple, the breeding place of the Labor Fakirs!" The Pure and Simple Union is to-day the tool of capitalism. It stands in the way of our emancipation. Smash it!

The Socialist who refuses to become "Particeps Criminis." The workman who to-day runs for the Labor Fakir cannot be expected to stand and fight for his class when the great day has come, and the Guns of Capitalism are trained on us, the Socialist Labor Party, and the other class.

QUESTION FOUR.—The answer to this question is partially covered up by the answer to the preceding ones. But it might be observed that it falls under the senses of most any one who knows anything at all about the working class or that part of it which toil in the mills and mines of the land, that some form of trade organization will continue to exist amongst them while the wage system remains. It is in the shop where the class struggle beats, and throbs the hardest. It is there that the work is done, which results in good, or evil for the working class. We need the S. T. & L. A. to reach these workers to aid them in the daily struggle which they must wage, to enlighten them, to prepare them for the S. T. & L. A. Leave them in the hands of the Pure and Simple Unions or abandon them to Fate, which is the same, means that we, by our cowardice have assisted the capitalist class in putting off the day of our final deliverance. God forbid.

Events are hurriedly shaping themselves in America to-day. No one would have thought five years ago that the Labor Fakirs would have got so desperate as to join a "Civic Federation." What we need is a strong economic organization, a battering ram—to force out the Pure and Simple Unions, and organize the great rank and file of wage workers, in an honest working class organization where they can be taught the principles of sound organization, where we can rely on their support, instead of leaving them in the hands of the "Labor Lieutenants," to be used to break the efforts of the S. T. & L. A. in the interest of the capitalist class, as is done to-day, while we are wasting valuable time deliberating on whether the S. T. & L. A. needs the S. T. & L. A. to overthrow the Pure and Simple organizations.

QUESTION FIVE.—If the strength, or weakness of the Socialist Movement is determined by sound knowledge of its members, then I say the connection of the S. T. & L. A. is a benefit to the S. T. & L. A. But if a Movement is wanted where there will be a Mushroom Movement of "Me-too," Socialists, to-day and down to-morrow, the S. T. & L. A. is no benefit. There is no doubt in my mind but what if the S. T. & L. A. was like the Debs, or the Kangaroo Movement; that so far as votes were concerned, it would be "Strong." But what does that "strength" amount to? The strength that we are after is of a different kind, the kind that can be depended on, because it is built on the only foundation, on which alone a working class Movement can hope to exist, correct knowledge and complete organization of our class. That kind of strength can be obtained, and is obtained from the S. T. & L. A., and we can get more of it if the S. T. & L. A. members will take the time to carry into effect the trade union policy of the Party adopted at the last National Convention, and set up locals of the S. T. & L. A. amongst the working class, the members of the party becoming in fact members of these locals, something which is not done to-day in the extent that it should be. If the party members throughout the land would give the alliance the attention it deserves, at least until it has had a fair trial with their assistance—and if then it is found wanting, it is time to drop the Alliance, but not before.

I have reasons which make me believe that there is too little work done by the party members for the Alliance, and when this apathy, inactivity, or laziness whichever it may be, fails to bring good results, then some one says: Get rid of the Alliance, it is no good. The Alliance strengthens the party through the sound knowledge it imparts to the membership, and the working class generally. Knowledge which must be gained before the face of our class is turned towards the goal—the unconditional surrender of the tools of production by the capitalist class to the proletariat.

MICHAEL T. BERRY.
Haverhill, Mass.

XXVII.

As to the S. T. & L. A. allow me to say: No. 1.—Although the final great battle to the Socialist Republic must be fought on the political field, the skirmishing

and preliminary engagements must, of a necessity, be waged on the economic field, because the tenets of Socialism, and the base upon which must rest the Socialist Republic, are the economic creation and distribution of the wealth production of the laboring class, not, as at present, for the benefit of the capitalist class, but by a laboring class for the commonwealth of all wealth producers.

The old political parties fully appreciate the situation and cry "no politics in the labor unions," and by a purchase of the fake leaders of labor unions control the economic field on election day. During the campaign of 1900, the Republican party battle cry was purely an economic one, there is no disputing the fact that the cry of "McKinley and prosperity," and "prosperity means a full dinner pail to the laboring class," gave the Republican party the victory on the political field.

The capitalist class has the laboring class organized on the economic field, in the pure and simple unions, officered by their trusted lieutenants, the fakir labor leaders, and does it not show weakness and poor political generalship, upon the part of the Socialist Labor Party, to draw up the line of battle on the political field when the enemy is entrenched on the economic field with the bone and sinew that the Socialist Labor Party must have, the laboring class, with which to wage their battles and build their structure, the Socialist Republic?

Mark Hanna, as commander-in-chief of the Republican party political forces, knowing that his last great victory, on the political field was secured by first capturing the laboring class on the economic field, is now laying his plans for the campaign of 1904, by taking a hand in "helping to settle the strike by arbitration," etc. Mark is "on to his job," and realizing that the fake battle cry of "prosperity" and "a full dinner pail" is likely to become faked out before the next campaign opens, is standing in with the pure and simple unions, and will have another slogan with which to arm his fake labor leaders. Mark and his aid-camps in the Republican party control the political field through their appeals to the economic instincts of the members of the pure and simple unions, and the capitalist class will hold the fort as long as they are permitted to have undisputed sway on the economic field.

Give the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance the membership of the pure and simple unions and the world will be successfully revolutionized in a decade, but the Socialist Labor Party is not going to get that membership unless it organizes on the economic field.

The Socialist Labor Party may pound away at the proletarian laboring class, on the political field, for a century and they will Kangaroo from first one pure and simple union to another, and vote on the political field as they do to-day without solidarity, and in class-unconsciousness. But educate the laboring class on the economic field to realize that their only economic salvation is at the ballot box and victory is assured. The most economic way to enlighten the masses is by bringing the individuals into mutual contact and association with each other.

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the Socialist Labor Party organization for that purpose. I have been taught that it is impossible to "pick figs from thistles," and I am confident that it is as impossible to teach economics, that appeals to the average human beings stomach, in a political school.

Grant, for the sake of argument, that the Socialist Labor Party does not need an organization on the economic field, but that at the next general election there will be a "tidal wave" to the principles of the Socialist Labor Party, the party would then be compelled to take action upon the economic field, and would find itself without an organization on that field. In place of organizing the Socialist Republic the party would be more likely to construct a Socialist aristocracy, in which the aristocrats of the pure and simple unions, the Arthurs, Sargents, Gompers, Mitchells, et al. would captain the hosts, because their labor unions would be the only organizations on the economic field that would know what they wanted.

The laboring class must be convinced that there is no aristocracy in the production of wealth. Convinced that in the economic production and distribution of wealth the farm laborer is as necessary as is the mechanic, who builds the reaper and mower; that the quarryman and hod-carrier is as much a factor in the production of a building as is the mason, who lays the stone and mortar; that the "railroad chaw," who tamps the ties, is as indispensable to the economic operation of the Socialist-controlled railroad as is the "engine-eye," who holds the throttle of a locomotive; that the scavenger is as necessary to the economic well-being of society as is the civil engineer. Are the members of the pure and simple unions taught these economic truths in their fakir-led unions?

The laboring class must first be enlightened and convinced on the economic field before they can be marshaled for the political battle of the ballots, and as the Socialist Labor Party has attempted to incite laboring class economics by "boring from within," the pure and simple unions until it bored a pretty large hole in its own party membership is it not about time that it gave the laboring class a class-conscious organization, like the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, with which to affiliate with, on the economic field?

To the 2nd, 3rd and 4th questions, I would answer, that as the pure and simple union has full control of the economic field, and is under the paternal wing of the capitalist class, the Socialist Labor Party cannot be otherwise than antagonistic to all pure and simple class-unconscious organizations, and common every-day cuteness would dictate that if the Socialist Labor Party is out hunting for ducks it will have to go to the rendezvous of the ducks, or in other words if the Socialist Labor Party is after converts out of which to make class-conscious soldiers for the political battle field, it will have to go where the recruits naturally assemble, the economic field.

On the 5th proposition I will say that the possession of the economic field is as essential for the triumph of class-conscious Socialism as is the political and the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance should

be one and inseparable, each occupying its natural field, in the laying of the foundation, the building and perpetuity of the Socialist Republic.

A. W. WEBSTER.
Tablequah, Ind. Ter.

The Fight in England—Supplemental to "Justice's" Censored Report of Annual Conference.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—It is with some reluctance that I proffer my request to you to publish this letter, as I would rather fight out the battle between Socialism and Opportunism in England in "Justice". But the attitude of Mr. Quelch leaves me no option but to ask you to grant me space to lay certain facts which occurred at the recent S. D. F. Conference at Blackburn before the rapidly growing circle of English readers of THE PEOPLE.

As regards the conference itself, Quelch and the rest of the "alte genossen," got badly knocked. Quelch and Rothstein had expressed their anxiety to meet the "unholy Scotch current." Well, they met the current and were dashed on the breakers. It was amusing to see the straight between the attitude of the straight boys, like Yates and Anderson, cool, dignified and argumentative, and the raving and excited vituperation of Quelch. Of course, the motion for a full report of the Conference emanated from the "impossibilities," and was opposed by the "government."

At the close of the Conference Comrade Matheson moved that any branch or any member, accused of anything before the Executive, should be allowed to see copies of the letter of accusation. This, which would have been granted by any capitalist court of law to the lowest criminal, was opposed by Quelch and rejected by the Conference by 40 votes to 26. "Justice" suppresses all mention of this. I sent up a letter of protest to "Justice" and this too, with characteristic courage Quelch would not publish.

There are two other matters not mentioned in the "Justice" report which will probably interest readers of THE PEOPLE.

The first is as follows: Some time ago THE PEOPLE, in common with other Socialist papers, ("Le Petit Sou" of Paris and "Vorwarts" of Berlin) published a manifesto from the Irish Socialist Republican party remonstrating with English Socialists for their friendship with the Irish Home Rule party, the political expression of the Irish capitalist class. "Justice" did not publish this and when the Irish Socialists protested, Quelch denied all knowledge of the manifesto.

At the Conference it was brought out that not only was it published in three Socialist papers (ALL OF WHICH QUELCH SEES) but that Glasgow and Falkirk branches S. D. F. had written Quelch about it.

The other matter concerns a gentleman whom readers of THE PEOPLE doubtless remember. Mr. George Lansbury. Facts were dragged to light at the Conference showing that he has written to the Executive, refusing to stand for Bow & Bromley UNLESS BACKED BY THE LIBERALS. This Quelch had the audacity to say he knew nothing of, although it is known to a large number of London S. D. F. members.

The last Executive consisted of London portion, 12 opportunists, Provincial portion, 11 opportunists and 1 straight man (L. Cotton). This year 1 "impossibility" was returned to the London portion and two to the Provincial portion. Cotton was elected 3rd on the list.

With fraternal greetings to the Fighting S. L. P., I thank you in anticipation for publishing this.

P. FRIEDBERG.
London, Eng., April 15.

One of the Discords the Hanna-Gompers Civic Federation "Settled."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Here is a good story and true.

The South Park Building and Savings Association is a corporation organized by and under the auspices of the officers of the National Cash Register Works for the purpose of collecting the savings of the employees of the N. C. R. and lending the sums thus collected to the aforesaid officers.

Recently the above mentioned employees have got a glimmering of half light and are drawing their savings out of that institution and are now depositing them in other savings institutions of a like character that are not under the domination of and subject to the inspection of their own immediate masters and owners, saying that John Patterson wants them to place their savings in the South Park so that he can find out how much too high their wages are so that he can cut them accordingly.

As long as John Patterson could make capital for himself and his concern out of his philanthropy he was a philanthropist of the first water; but now he seems to be getting down to business principles; and, as he is not lacking in acumen, he knows as well as any other capitalist that the only way in which workmen can be kept properly submissive is to keep them hungry.

A few days ago it was officially announced that the efforts for the benefit of its workers for which the N. C. R. is noted would be again taken up and carried on just the same as if these workers had not shown themselves so ungrateful as to strike against the beneficent John Patterson; but this is only the dying flurry put on for the sake of appearances. John has set his teeth for a struggle of subjugation with his slaves and he will carry it out with as much bitterness as did Mark Hanna when his hired thugs clubbed and dragged the sailors along the lake front into submission to the starvation wages that they now receive.

These N. C. R. employees have had the fullest possible opportunity to know just exactly what capitalism is and what Socialism is, and they do know; and yet for fear of losing their dirty little John

Patterson jobs, free baths and cheap lunches, they refuse to join with their class in extirpating this beast that is consuming them and their kind, body and soul. But John Patterson will teach them.

F.
Dayton, O., April 19.

A Warren of Kangism.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—While staying in Kansas City, I have made some experience, that may be of interest to comrades in other parts of the country.

The Multi-Coca Party, on occasion where it suits its purpose, tell the uninitiated that the only difference between the S. L. P. and their organization is in the tactics; on other occasions where it also suits their purpose the uninitiated are told that "the S. L. P. has joined their organization." Both of these stories have been told here. To their discredit and sorrow, these canards having acted as a boomerang.

This is the portion of the country where the "Appeal to Reason" gets its main support. The supporters of this slimy sheet seem to have lost all sense of shame and morality. With the varied experiences I have had with these supporters, and with their inability to comprehend a simple proposition, I can say that they have not only lost their power of observation and reason, but have positively lost their sense of shame and morality. These supporters of the "Appeal to Reason" are being humbugged right under their very noses, and are unable to detect the criminal pretensions of the tricksters—they seem to be on a par with the unfortunate who is under the influence of an opiate.

Here is a part of an ad, which appears in the "Appeal" and which shows the bargain counter propensity of the Multi-Coca party, and which should make a self-respecting and intelligent worker gag, and not only gag, but should actuate a workman who cares anything for himself to resent the insult by applying a 12-inch boot where it will do the most good.

COMRADES!

We Are Up Against a Watch Problem!

TWELVE YEARS EXPERIENCE in the watch business with a little study in economics proves to me that the consumer pays too much for watches. The average retailer gets from 60 to 125 per cent. profit; the wholesaler gets 20 per cent. profit, and the manufacturers get their rake off which is plenty. These are facts. The remedy as I see it is Socialism. While we are waiting for the "glad day" let me say that I am in a position to save you from 25 to 50 per cent. of this excessive profit. "Appeal to Reason," April 5, 1902.

And then follows a description of the goods for sale. This reminds one of the tout or saloon keeper who robs his unfortunate victim, says "Why just to show you that I'm a good fellow take a drink on me."

In speaking to several laymen of the Kangs this ad was shown to them, and they hotly replied: "That's all right. We got to have money." Other Kangs were met, and this question was propounded to them: "Do you believe the working-class will be able to emancipate itself?" Read the answer and note the cringing, begging language, which is appropriate as coming from the middle-class influences which have surrounded these workers and which has unfitted them for revolutionary socialists. One of these men said, in answer: "We must go to the business men and show them their interests and the interests of the workers are the same. We must make them understand it and then when these intelligent business men are won over we will be able to do something. But we must not forget the business men." Parrot-like this is repeated by all the Kangs here. How little they know of the viciousness, corruptness, and cowardliness of the middle-class!

On last Sunday afternoon I went to where the Kangs were holding their meeting. The first speaker was a visitor from Minneapolis. He, as he explained, was not a speaker, and as I cannot help but agree that he was not and is not a speaker, and that as his statement was so general, I will pass him over. He was followed by a certain Mr. F. P. O'Hare, a graduate (?) who got his diploma after six weeks study of socialism and therefore being a graduate in socialist economics and philosophy, and having studied six long weeks, he speaks with authority. His whole talk was how to practice deception, justifying himself by saying that they had to do it. In telling of how to make propaganda he said: "Now take a pamphlet out of your pocket and hand it to your neighbor, with the remark that you found it interesting. But for heaven's sake don't say anything about socialism. If you can't explain what socialism is, SO MUCH THE BETTER. Don't make enemies; make socialists." A little further he went on and said: "I am a class-conscious socialist, but I never met any of them who could explain what class-consciousness meant." Give the beginner something such as Merrie England, Looking Backward, or something like that.

This graduate evidently noticed the look of contempt on the countenance of one of the S. L. P. men present, for he said, "Now there's Kautsky's pamphlet. They are all right, but they won't do. There's the 'Class Struggle' when I got hold of that I could not understand it, and I am somewhat intelligent too." Considering the profound knowledge to be obtained in six weeks' study of economic and historical socialism, and of the fact of Mr. O'Hare graduating in that time, who can doubt but that he is "somewhat intelligent, too."

The so-called socialists who are still dominated by capitalist ideas rose to their feet and "endorsed every word of the speaker."

After the meeting had adjourned all those that were interested in the emancipation of the working-class were told that the S. L. P. would hold some open-air meetings during the week and to come and hear what socialism was, and that those who wished could ascertain the difference between the S. L. P. and that bogus organization sailing under the colors of "socialism." This "somewhat intelligent too" gentleman and graduate, Mr. F. P. O'Hare said

that he was opposed to discussing the differences in public, but would want to do so "behind closed doors." This is characteristic of any one who has broken a civil or criminal law.

Open air meetings will be held about three nights a week and a few sledge hammer blows will be dealt the bogus party, and they will be made to stand from under.

CHARLES MULLEIN.
Kansas City, April 16.

Humor for the Millions.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. Friday evening, the 18th, I attended a mass meeting of the New London Educational Club in the New London Opera House called by the said Club to arouse the wage-slaves to a sense of their degraded condition. I learned that the N. L. E. C. is the name under which the Kangs, alias "Socialist" party, sail in New London.

The meeting was well advertised on the Bill Boards. Hand bills were distributed and Transparencies were carried around the streets. Mayor Thayer, Democrat, of Norwich, Conn., was billed as chairman and had promised to attend, but failed to show up. At 7:30 P. M. everything was ready for the meeting—except a large audience.

In due time the meeting was opened by a rather attenuated young man named Dorkins who introduced "Two of New England's Orators." The first of these was Eugene Twomey of New Haven Branch of the Socialist (?) Party. One of New Haven's most prominent Kangs recently said to me: "Did you see that man I was speaking to?" "Yes." "Well he's one of our brightest members and will make a splendid orator." Well if I was moderator over Uncle Sam's meteorological works, that kang could not work for me for I listened attentively to Mr. Twomey's dissertation on "class struggle," "class interest," "Materialistic Conception of History," etc., etc., etc., but I failed to discover a star in Mr. Twomey. Before Mr. Twomey was half finished the audience began to melt away in large chunks. I would like very much to put his speech together for the edification of our readers but Twomey has joined the Kangs since our housecleaning, has a good record and seems honest, and conscientious, but evidently reads nothing but "The Worker."

I have heard him well spoken of and if taken in hand might be brought into the ranks where he belongs.

When he regained consciousness and his seat, Mr. Dorkins stated that it was planned to sell reserved seats at 25 cents each, but not many had been sold so the club which was, as he expected it, "broke," would have to depend upon the generosity of the audience to cover the expenses. A couple more chunks of the audience melted away at this juncture.

He then said it was a very great pleasure to him, to introduce the Massachusetts "Champeen of Labor." If I had not heard the word Massachusetts, I would have expected to see the irrepressible Samuel, First aide-de-camp to Marcus Aurelius. But it was only the Hon. (?) Rev. Frederick O. McCartney, weeping Jimmie's partner. I have on several occasions pictured this freak to myself, consequently was not disappointed as to his ability and appearance.

He did not speak on "Organization," as intended he should, but choose for his subject the "Class Struggle." After assuring his audience that there were classes even though they did not realize it, he stated that John D. Rockefeller drew quarterly, eleven millions of dollars interest on his holdings, in the Standard Oil Company, and barefacedly, deliberately and with malice aforethought, he then told his audience, of not more than 90 persons (Two S. L. P. members included) that that sum was more than their combined wages for the last three months. The joke was irresistible, and several of the more timid in the audience must have been greatly alarmed, for they vanished as if by magic. The key, then made the following statement:

"Now it is not in the spirit of antagonism to any class that I start on my subject this evening."—"Ye Gods and little fishes! Kangaroos and Gudeguds! What think you of that. A Socialist? Agitation, Organizer, Legislator, lectures at an agitation meeting in the interest of his Party, but does not enter into his subject in a spirit of antagonism to the exploiters of the working class! He showed himself a Judas in the Legislature in Massachusetts; now openly avows himself as a worthy disciple of Benedict Arnold.

After wading into the Civic Federation and showing the antagonism between Bishop Potter and Archbishop Corrigan in matters of Religion he showed their community of interests in as much as they both showered blessings upon Marcus, Samuel and Company, (a slight sign of approval from the Rev. Fuller who was worsted in debate by Arthur Keep.) He stated that the House of Representatives in Washington was controlled by their bosses in the senate, but said he: "I do not want to become personal; your Representative may be in the audience." To the name—"Traitor" couple the word "Coward," running away from an imaginary enemy; knowing that the House is now in session. Oh, if that enemy was there what a handshaking and mutual congratulation bee could have been held between them!

He then launched into the Democratic Party and the Philippine massacres and told his audience that their sons were soldiers not for Christianity, not for an Anarchist, but to find a way for the capitalist to dispose of Six Billions of Dollars worth of surplus. That is what your sons are murdering and being murdered for! About seven people clapped their hands and partly drowned several hisses. Another exodus was the result. He then claimed that the planks in the Democratic Platform in 1900 were contradictory.

Imperialism and stimulation of trade could not be made to meet consistently, just at this time he must have noticed that his audience had a decided list to starboard, and port, like a vessel in distress, a large proportion of them had been squirming in their seats for over an hour—possibly they were afflicted with

Job's comforts, possibly they did not like to offend the speaker by going out, for twice he was forced to rally them to attention by telling them that if they were suffering so "was he, but in my opinion it was a severe attack of ennui. I think that is French for that tired feeling. Any how I could not blame them."

It was the most decided failure for an agitation meeting I ever saw. After lavish use of advertising there was not over 100 in the hall at any one time and a novice in the Socialist Labor Party could put up a better and more interesting address after three months reading of THE PEOPLE. If the Rev. Fakir succeeded in arousing any of his audience it will benefit the S. L. P. only, because he did not mention the name "Socialist Party" all through his hour and a half struggle, members of the S. L. P. at the door were distributing the recent leaflet "The Socialist Labor Party vs. The Social Democratic Party," and they did it conscientiously, and discriminated against none, for when I caught the train, Mr. Twomey was deeply interested in one of them.

Thinking question would be called for, I awaited the finish, but there was none. The chairman, Mr. Dorkins, had his book and pencil ready when the Rev. Fritz mentioned the N. L. E. C. As soon as he did so, as though that was a signal to go home, the audience went with a rush that took Dorkins and the orator off their feet. Fritz stood open-mouthed, with his hands under his coat tails, but not one of his hearers ever turned to say good-night. The Rev. Fuller was one of the first out. If any Kangaroo has an opinion that Mr. McCartney is what "The Worker" claims him to be, show him this truthful report of his address before the New London Educational Club at New London, Conn., Friday evening, April 18, 1902.

ERNEST T. BATLEY.
New Haven, Conn., April 24.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. H. A. D. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Kangaroo informs us that a certain name and amount on your list have been published in these columns at the time they were made. To publish them again would consume space needed for new matter.

M. M. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The matter arrived duly, so much of the same nature came in at the time that most had to be suppressed. If for any reason it is much desired by the Section, send another copy and shall try to find space for it.

F. F. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—You probably got that impression from his pictures. But it is a fact, Hanna is a "Jerry Sand." The picture is a very poor idealized. The purpose is to impose upon people, in all ways.

S. Y. S. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—No doubt that at many juncture the patriots must have been anxious to preserve the Plebs Leader's organizations. If these have disbanded the Plebs Leader would have lost his hold on the rest of the plebeians. The patriots had everything to fear from such a consummation. It would be an insupportable blow to the cause of the working class with an eye to find evidence of this fact. There must be such. Try it.

T. M. CLEVELAND, O.—There is in the Kangaroo Social Democracy a certain cohesion for the time being, but it is the force of their deep, malignant hatred of the S. L. P. They hate the S. L. P. with all the vindictiveness of the detected criminal. It is this hatred, this power of cohesion that will prevent their actual "melting away." Of course, as a political factor they will soon cease to exist. It is doubtful if they are such a factor to-day.

W. F. H. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Dearest, thinkest thou not thou art altogether too good for so cruel a world as this? Why do you insist in staying instead of hastening to better lands? I have a picture of you, would be no ordinary beauty-spot in the cherub world.

D. F. J. DETROIT, MICH.—Read it over carefully. There are no "temporary" demands in the S. L. P. Not even in its municipal platforms. What looks to your uninitiated eyes as such is a very different thing. It is capitalism, the nature of these demands that the "short cut" or visionary Socialists are

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Road street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—
F. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
2-6 New Road street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on April 25th at 2-6 New Road street. A. Gillhaus in the chair. The financial report for the week ending April 10th showed receipts \$90, expenditures, \$20.32. The National Secretary submitted the result of the general vote on the filling of vacancies on the N. E. C. the four candidates having received the following vote: John J. Kinnally, 1,078; Ephraim Siff, 743; Herman Mittleberg, 311; Edward C. Schmidt, 219. John J. Kinnally and Ephraim Siff, having received the highest number of votes, were declared elected and the National Secretary instructed to invite them to attend the next meeting.

Financial report was received from Labor News Co. for the months of January and February. Communication received from Kansas City, Mo., about local conditions, comrade Mullen of Denver, Colo., having spoken there at an open air meeting. A number of sections sent replies to the circular on Irish agitator, most of them favoring the plan and promising to get up good meetings. Some few report in regard to this matter that they can do no much in this direction owing to the character of local population.

The Ohio State Executive Committee reported that comrade John D. Goerke has been elected State organizer and will begin to tour the State on July 1st. Kentucky State Executive Committee reported that Louisville members will be sent to Newport in order to organize a section at that place.

The manager of the DAILY PEOPLE appeared before the committee and reported that printing office will be transferred from Labor News Co. during early part of next week. Report received.

The Minnesota State Executive Committee reported the expulsion of J. W. Crossfield, a member at large for having voted for and accepted office as a capitalist party. St. Louis, Mo., reported that L. C. Fry had resigned from the Party. Section Lynn, Mass., reported expulsion of James J. Hoyt for traitorous conduct to the working class, and for refusing to appear before grievance committee. Same section reported suspension of Charles Gibson for slander. From Troy, N. Y., an inquiry had been received as to whether two former members, John and Joseph Rich, expelled some time ago for treason to the working class, had been authorized to sell tickets for the benefit of "Il Proletario," the Italian party organ. Secretary reported that he had written to office of "Il Proletario" for information, but no answer could have come because of the short time that had elapsed.

The Wisconsin State Executive Committee sent word about their coming State convention; also asked for mailing lists of WEEKLY PEOPLE in Wisconsin which was ordered sent. Section Providence, R. I., sent letter demanding publication of a communication to THE PEOPLE on the recent statement, issued by N. E. C. to the sections in the matter of the party press. Resolved to refuse publication on the ground that the N. E. C. statement was an internal party matter, and to supply Section Providence with list of addresses of party organizations enabling it to express its views directly to the sections. The letter of Section New York relative to the protest of W. S. Dalton was then taken up. It was held that, although Section New York had certainly acted in good faith, and had, in view of the fact that the provisions of the new Party constitution, bearing upon the time limit within which appeal may be taken, were not little understood at that time, been actuated by a desire not to let Section Seattle suffer because of an error due to such lack of understanding, and also the less so since Section New York believed that Dalton himself desired the appeal to go to a general vote of the Section,—still the letter of the constitution speaks against permitting such appeal, because of the expiration of the time limit, and since protest has been raised, such protest must be sustained.

Quarter application was transmitted by Indiana State Committee for a section at Marion, Ind. Granted.

Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary.

Result of the General Vote on Filling the Vacancies on the N. E. C. Cause: By the Resolution of Peter Fleibiger and John T. Keverney.

Name of Section.	Kinnally, Siff, Berg, mldt.	Mittleberg, Siff, Berg, mldt.
Phoenix, Ariz.	5	5
Members at large, Ark.	14	11
San Francisco, Cal.	24	22
Members at large, Cal.	6	5
Bridgport, Conn.	3	7
Hartford, Conn.	10	8
New Britain, Conn.	10	9
Rochville, Conn.	12	11
Members at large, Conn.	6	6
Bellville, Ill.	14	9
Peoria, Ill.	5	5
Members at large, Ill.	10	12
Hallowell, Maine	11	9
Adams, Mass.	8	7
Boston, Mass.	10	9
Fall River, Mass.	11	11
Holyoke, Mass.	6	2
Lawrence, Mass.	9	3
Lowell, Mass.	16	11
Malden, Mass.	4	4
Medford, Mass.	6	6
Romerville, Mass.	6	6
Worcester, Mass.	8	8
Members at large, Mass.	4	4
Detroit, Mich.	12	12
Holland, Mich.	5	3
Members at large, Mich.	7	4
Duluth, Minn.	7	4
Minneapolis, Minn.	13	13
St. Paul, Minn.	10	4
Winnipeg, Minn.	6	6
Red Wing, Minn.	2	3
Members at large, Minn.	9	7
Members at large, N. M.	1	1
North Hudson, N. J.	23	23
Pasaden, N. J.	7	1
Albany, N. Y.	8	8

Erle County, N. Y.	12	11	2	1
Monroe County, N. Y.	15	15	12	86
New York, N. Y.	248	117	13	15
New York, N. Y.	13	7	13	1
Oneida County, N. Y.	6	6	1	1
Onondaga County, N. Y.	16	14	1	1
Rensselaer County, N. Y.	9	5	3	3
Richmond County, N. Y.	5	5	1	1
Westchester Co., N. Y.	23	9	1	13
Members at large, N. Y.	5	5	1	1
Akron, Ohio	7	7	2	1
Canton, Ohio	6	6	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	6	3	5	1
Cleveland, Ohio	45	23	24	4
Columbus, Ohio	3	2	5	1
Members at large, Ohio	1	1	1	1
Allentown, Pa.	5	5	9	9
Allegheny County, Pa.	101	85	19	14
Berks County, Pa.	4	4	2	1
Easton, Pa.	6	6	9	9
Erle, Pa.	4	4	3	3
Philadelphia, Pa.	4	4	2	12
Quakertown, Pa.	4	4	1	1
Suetsville, Pa.	5	5	1	1
Wick Haven, Pa.	6	6	1	1
Members at large, Pa.	3	3	1	1
Providence, R. I.	18	18	1	1
West Berlin, Va.	5	5	7	7
San Antonio, Texas	4	4	3	3
Member at large, Tenn.	1	1	1	1
Barre, Vt.	20	20	7	7
West Berlin, Va.	5	5	8	8
Williamstown, Vt.	8	8	1	1
Newport News, Va.	3	5	3	1
Roanoke, Va.	10	10	1	1
Seattle, Wash.	16	16	1	1
Tacoma, Wash.	7	6	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	12	12	1	12
Sheboygan, Wis.	4	4	2	2
Totals	1,070	743	311	219

John J. Kinnally and Ephraim Siff, having received the highest number of votes, are therefore elected.

For the National Executive Committee—

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held at London, Ont., April 21st with Comrade Forbes in the chair. All members present. Minutes of the previous meeting read and accepted.

Communications: From Comrade Thompson stating that Section Toronto desired to see an organizer placed on the road for the summer months and was ready to aid financially in matter.

As the N. E. C. considers this a great benefit to the Party, resolved that Section Toronto's proposition be placed before all the sections asking their opinion of same, and if in favor the amount each could subscribe to the fund.

From Section Hamilton re. public speaking in that city during summer months: after a lengthy discussion, the matter was left in the hands of Comrade Haselgrove and the National Secretary to reply.

Reports: C. Corbin reported progress re. obtaining a press; also prices for printing leaflets.

New business: It was decided that at the Ontario elections a leaflet containing articles of the past experience of the various sections of capitalist corruption, bringing the actual facts directly before the public would be the best means of propaganda; and whereas the time is very limited that the matter be placed before the Party at once: stating price of same and asking each section to state the number it is prepared to take.

On a motion it was decided to ask H. B. Ashplant if he will assume the duties of editor under control of the N. E. C.

The National Secretary was empowered to procure a "Bureau" duplicator, price \$5 for copying letters.

A bill of 65 cents submitted by the National Secretary for stationery procured, was ordered paid.

That the printing of leaflets be not delayed, it was decided to meet again at call of the National Secretary.

L. P. Courtenay,

Recording Secretary.

MARION, IND.

A section of the S. L. P. was organized at Marion, Ind., on April 10th with thirteen charter members. Jacob Loven was elected organizer and Michael Duttine, secretary and Harry Reses, corresponding secretary. Next meeting will be held Saturday evening April 26.

CONNECTICUT STATE CONVENTION.

To the S. L. P. sections of Connecticut: The Socialist Labor Party of Connecticut will hold its State Convention on May 30, at Hartford, S. L. P. Hall, 302 Main St.

Each Section is entitled to two delegates at large and one additional delegate for each ten (10) members "or major fraction thereof," in good standing.

Moosup, members at large, are entitled to one delegate. Every Section should make a special effort to have a full delegation.

James T. Manee,

Secretary Conn. State Con.

Hartford, Conn., April 21, 1902.

ALLIANCEMEN DEAD.

Lynn, Mass., April 25.—Comrade Thomas Kinnally, died yesterday. He was a staunch member of I. A. 200, S. T. & L. A., and in his death the organization loses a valuable member.

PERSONAL.

Alexander Stewart, former secretary of Section Spokane, Wash., please send whatever paraphernalia are in your possession to J. C. Martin, Organizer, 1030 Ide Ave., Spokane, Wash.

YONKERS, N. Y.

Branch Yonkers, Section Westchester County has changed its headquarters from No. 11 Warburton Avenue to 14 Getty square and will hold business meetings on the 1st and 3rd Sunday of every month, beginning Sunday, May 4th.

Owen Carragher, Organizer.

7 School street, Yonkers, N. Y.

Pittsburg, Pa., and Vicinity.

The class conscious Socialists of Allegheny County, for the first time in the history of the Socialist Labor Party, will celebrate Labor's International Holiday—May 1st.

At 7:15 P. M. the South Side division of our parade will start from the 26th Ward Branch Headquarters, No. 2109 Sarah street. The route of the parade will be along Carson st. across the Smithfield st. bridge, where they will be joined by the Pittsburgh division which forms on the Water street wharf between Smithfield and Wood streets, 8 P. M. sharp. The parade will then move over the following route: Smithfield street to 6th avenue to Liberty street down 7th street to Penn avenue to 6th street to Market street to 5th avenue to hall No. 510 Wylie avenue.

All members, sympathizers and readers of the Party organs should feel it part of their duty to turn out and take part in the parade.

Every Socialist should feel proud of the opportunity to march in the first parade inaugurated in this county to celebrate our own and not the Capitalist's Labor Day. Turn out and bring your friends with you.

We will have with us on that day a comrade noted the world over as a veteran militant, comrade Lucien Sanial of New York City.

After the parade he will address us at our new headquarters on the subject: "The First of May; It's World Wide Significance."

Comrade Sanial has also been engaged to deliver the following lectures in Allegheny County:

Carnegie Music Hall, Allegheny, Saturday, May 3, 8 P. M. Subject: "The Class Struggle."

Bijou Theatre, 6th street, Pittsburg, Sunday, May 4, 3 P. M. Subject: Capitalism or Socialism.

Carnegie Music Hall, Braddock, Tuesday, May 6, 8 P. M. Subject: "Trusts and the Working Class."

McClure's Hall, Homestead, Wednesday, May 7, 8 P. M. Subject: "Lessons of the Homestead Strike."

Birmingham Turner Hall, Jane street, South Side, Thursday, May 8, 8 P. M. Subject: "Economics and Politics."

S. L. P. Headquarters, No. 510 Wylie avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., Friday, May 9, 8 P. M. Subject: "International Socialism."

Comrade Sanial will speak in French at Jeanette.

Admission free to all these meetings and students or opponents of Socialism are invited to ask questions.

On Monday evening, May 5 a Piano Recital and Reception will be tendered in honor of Comrade Sanial at the County Headquarters. All readers of the Party organs, sympathizers and Party members are cordially invited to attend. Admission free.

Advertising matter is on hand and it is to be hoped that all comrades will not only do their duty in helping to distribute same, but also that every effort will be made to make the May Day celebration and Comrade Sanial's series of lectures a thorough success.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Regular meeting held Saturday, April 26, 5:30 P. M. in the DAILY PEOPLE building 2-6 New Road street, Manhattan.

Chairman, Joseph Klein. Vice-Chairman, Emil Mueller. Thirteen new members were admitted. One application was rejected. One new delegate was seated.

A letter from the National Executive Committee on the question of an Irish agitator was referred to the Assembly Districts.

Another letter from the N. E. C. sustained the protest of W. S. Dalton against Section New York permitting the appeal of Section Seattle to go to a general vote after the expiration of the time limit set by the Constitution. The letter was received and filed as was also another letter ruling on the question of membership qualifications.

One resignation was accepted. The Organizer reported the result of the vote on the vacancy in the National Executive Committee as follows:

John J. Kinnally.....249
Ephraim Siff.....117
Edward C. Schmidt.....107
Herman Mittleberg.....82

The following members were elected to assist the Committee on Arrangements at the May Day mass meeting in Cooper Union: A. Winkler, S. Lewis, S. Smolensky, T. J. Walsh, J. Kelly, C. H. Keverney, J. Denchue, E. Mueller, F. Fisher, J. Moosell.

Fifty thousand more leaflets "The Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party" will be distributed.

Permission was granted the 12th A. D. Brooklyn to operate in the 9th A. D. and form an organization to be known as the 9th and 12th A. D.s.

D. A. Werman was elected temporarily a member of the Grievance Committee in place of C. C. Crawford to try a special case now before that committee.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kinn, Secretary.

S. L. P. Lectures at Wilmerding, Pa.

Following are the names of speakers: May 4, 3 p. m.—D. E. Gilchrist. May 11, 3 p. m.—Thomas Lawry.

Workmen are invited to attend these lectures.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE OF GREATER BOSTON.

There will be a meeting of this committee on Sunday, May 4th at 3 P. M. in the Lynn headquarters, 26 Munroe street. All delegates of this committee are requested to be present, and it is desired that the sections increase their representation on this committee. According to returns as far as received from sale of tickets for Commune Festival, Sections Boston, Everett and Lynn are the leaders, with Medford in fourth place. Section Everett will waive its claim to a gavel in favor of Section Medford.

Albert M. Grant, Secretary.

COOK COUNTY, ILLS.

The S. L. P. Nominates a County Ticket.

Chicago, Ill., April 28.—Section Chicago, S. L. P. held its County Convention April 19th with forty delegates present.

The spirit of oneness shown, the unity of action and definiteness of purpose there displayed, was truly encouraging. That, with the increased vote of the election just past, has had the effect of inspiring the comrades on to ever more determined action. The cry is "Down with the freak socialists and reform movements." The freaks are our nearest enemy and must be gotten out of the way before we can get face to face with the capitalist class.

The following resolutions were adopted after which nominations were made:

RESOLUTIONS:

The Socialist Labor Party of Cook County, State of Illinois, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the National Platform of the Socialist Labor Party and offers the following resolutions to the working class of Cook County:

Whereas, the capitalist system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution is alone responsible for all the misery, want and degradation of the working class, and therefore no palliative or reform movement, because it fails to strike at the root of the evil, can in any way accomplish any lasting improvement in the conditions of the working class; and

Whereas, the Republican, Democratic and the other reform or freak Socialist, Public Ownership, Christian Socialist or Social Democratic Parties, etc., that are found in the political field, always foster the interest of the capitalist class and thereby oppose the interests of the working class, Therefore be it

Resolved: That we call upon the working class to rally around the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, the only party that stands upon the uncompromising principles of the class struggle, which struggle can only cease when capitalism has been overthrown and the land and the machinery of production has been restored to its rightful owners, the working class, which alone produces all the wealth. With a united effort and intelligent action at the ballot-box, the workers can wipe the capitalist system out of existence and usher in the Socialist Republic.

The following were nominated:

For Sheriff—Henry Sale.
For Treasurer—Fritz Kalbitz.
For Clerk of County Court—Charles A. Baustian.

For Clerk of Probate Court—R. J. Welch.

For Clerk of Criminal Court—Gus Larson.

For Superintendent of Schools—E. Pement.

For Judge of Circuit Court—Carl Peterson.

For Judge of Probate Court—William Nelson.

For Judges of Superior Court—C. A. Ockerlund, O. Harder, H. Hoffe, J. Kogan, A. Lingenfelter, R. Cochran.

For County Assessors—G. J. Gates, and C. E. Anderson.

For Board of Review—George Martin.

For President of County Board—William J. Berns.

For Members of County Board—Frank Woids, Henry Gurivitz, C. A. Swanson, J. Leavitt, Martin Hansen, Willard McDonald, C. E. Malm, Charles Forsberg, A. Dubin.

Pledges received for the fund to bring to the U. S. an agitator of the Irish Socialist Republican Party.

Section Dayton, Ohio.....\$25.00

Rensselaer Co., N. Y.....30.00

Colorado Springs, Colo.....5.00

Richmond Va.....5.00

North Hudson, N. J.....11.00

Louisville, Ky.....20.00

Roanoke, Va.....5.00

Lawrence, Mass.....5.00

Collinsville, Ill., per month.....1.60

Holyoke, Mass.....5.00

Rochville, Conn.....10.00

Teller Co., Colo.....10.00

Indianapolis, Ind.....15.00

Duluth, Minn.....10.00

Newport News, Va.....5.00

Schenectady, N. Y.....10.00

Minneapolis, Minn.....25.00

Fall River Mass.....12.00

Pasaden Co., N. J.....10.00

Mesa Co., Colo.....25.00

Lynn, Mass.....10.00

Allegheny Co., Pa., (26th Ward Branch).....10.00

St. Louis, Mo.....23.00

Easton, Pa.....5.00

Everett, Mass.....10.00

Lowell, Mass.....5.00

Medford, Mass.....5.00

Columbus, Ohio.....7.25

Boston, Mass.....25.00

Worcester, Mass.....12.00

Westchester Co., N. Y.....30.00

Union Co., N. J.....5.00

Total.....\$391.85

IRISH AGITATORS FUND.

(Amounts received).

Amsterdam, N. Y., from three comrades \$1 each.....\$3.00

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Open Air Meetings.

Sunday, May 4th.

Ashland avenue and 18th street, 3 P. M.

Madison and Peoria, 3 P. M.